REGISTERED No. 1—1874.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,529.—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, JUNE 9, 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
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Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do	„ 2 8
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a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

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First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2¼ „ „

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For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash.*

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo every week.

The S.S. PATNA, 1,780 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander H. A. Street, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 15th June 1876, at 4 p. m.

	June.		July.
Leaves BOMBAY	15	Leaves Coconada	2
„ Carwar	17	„ Vizagapatam	3
„ Narakel	21	„ Bimlipatam	3
„ Tuticorin	23	„ Calingapatam	4
„ Colombo	24	„ Gopalpore	4
„ Galle	25	„ False Point	5
„ Negapatam	28	Arrives CALCUTTA	7
„ Madras	30		

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADER, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

The S. S. UMBALLA, 839 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 14th June 1876, at 4 p. m.

	June.		July.
Leaves BOMBAY	14	Leaves BUSSORAH	3
„ Kurrachee	18	„ Mahomerah	3
„ Muscat	21	„ Fao	3
„ Bunder Abbas	23	„ Bushire	5
„ Linga	25	„ Linga	9
„ Bushire	27	„ Bunder Abbas	11
„ Fao	29	„ Jask	12
„ Mahomerah	29	„ Guader	14
Arrives BUSSORAH	30	„ Kurrachee	18
		Arrives BOMBAY	21

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE. CALLING AT KATTYAWAR COAST PORTS.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the S.W. Monsoon, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, at 4 p.m., and an Extra Steamer on every SATURDAY, at 2 p.m.

The S.S. AKOLA, 577 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander T. M. Williams, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 10th June 1876, at 2 p.m.

The S. S. UMBALLA, 839 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 14th June 1876, at 4 p. m.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	Including Wines	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22		8	
Port Said	38	24		9	
Messina	50	34		14	
Naples	50	34		14	
Leghorn	50	34		14	
Genoa	50	34		14	
Marseilles	52	35		14-10	

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

SUMATRA to sail on SATURDAY, 1st July 1876.
BATAVIA to sail on TUESDAY, 1st August 1876.
AUSTRALIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st September 1876.
SUMATRA to sail on SUNDAY, 1st October 1876.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, May 1876.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

S. S. CHILDWALL HALL, to sail about 5th July.
„ TRENTHAM HALL, „ 2nd August.
„ BRANKSOME HALL, „ 23rd August.
„ CITY OF BALTIMORE, „ 16th September.

THE ATTENTION of INTENDING PASSENGERS is particularly called to these fine steamers, which have been specially constructed for the Bombay Trade. They are all built to steam 12 Knots, and are expected to make the passage either to or from England in about 25 days.

Each steamer will carry a DOCTOR and STEWARDESS.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 11th May 1876.

TO LIVERPOOL.
SAILING ABOUT 10th JUNE.

THE Powerful Steamer EUROPEAN, 2,647 Tons, 450 Horse Power, Captain Sibthorpe, to be despatched as above, has accommodation for a limited number of First and Second Class Passengers.

TERMS......{FIRST CLASS, Rs. 450. SECOND CLASS „ 300.

For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
OR
GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.

Bombay, 23rd May 1876.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S.S. CITY OF BALTIMORE, ARRIVED from LIVERPOOL, are REQUESTED to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS.

No CLAIMS for damage or short delivery will be admitted under any circumstances unless passed by the Captain before departure of the Vessel.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents s. s. City of Baltimore.

Bombay, 8th June 1876.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	June 1876.
GEELONG	C. Fraser	1835	250	9th—Suez, &c.
AUSTRALIA	J. S Murray	3643	600	16th—Southampton.
TRAVANCORE	W. B. Andrews	1900	350	23rd—Suez, &c.
NIZAM	A. E. Barlow	2725	450	30th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct ; but by the alternate Steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 a.m., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 3rd June 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On MONDAY, the 12th June 1876, at 3 p.m., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. PESHAWUR, Captain C. A. White, (3,781 Tons and 600 H. P.), will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on FRIDAY, the 9th June 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 29th May 1876.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR, and LIVERPOOL :—

	Tons	H.P.	From Glasgow.	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
INDIA	2289	500	20th May.	27th May.	19th July.
MACEDONIA	2272	486	17th June.	24th June.	10th August.

And regularly thereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and STEWARDESS, and have superior First-class accommodation fitted with every convenience.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Transatlantic Service.

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO

	LIVERPOOL.	SUEZ.
FIRST CLASS	Rs. 600	Rs. 350

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamer within twelve month of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 27th April 1876.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE via SUEZ CANAL.

THE First-class Steamer TEBE, 2,680 Tons, and 250 H. P., will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE on the 25th June.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	Cabin.	Deck with food.
To Trieste	£40 0	£18 0
To Port Said	£30 0	£13 2
To Suez	£28 0	£12 5
To Aden	£17 0	£ 6 12

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The NEXT STEAMER will leave BOMBAY for TRIESTE on the 10th AUGUST 1876.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

28 Bombay Green, 24th May 1876.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 10th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a large quantity of grey and coloured piece goods.

On account and at the risk of Abdoolally Sumsooden.

250 boxes tin plates.

At 1 p. m.

1 Bay Arab horse goes in single and double harness and good hack.

1 English built Dog Cart with fast trotting horse and harness, complete.

AUCTION SALE OF ARTISTS' MATERIALS from Messrs Winsor and Newton, London.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 10th June at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, an invoice of Artists' Materials, consisting of solid sketch books, well and strongly bound of different sizes, new sketch books, sketching folios, Imperial Crayon drawing paper sheets, " 31 by 22¼," Cumberland pencils, polished, and unpolished colour boxes, containing half and whole cakes, hand books, treatise on transparency paintings, mural decorations, botanical drawing, human figure, principles of forms, drawing models, miniature paintings, portrait paintings, figure drawing, sketching in water colour, books of the art of drawing, great masters' studies, Field's chromatography, Walker's sketch books, manual on illumination, Hamertons, etching, glass painting colours, pocket knives, assorted gold saucers, boxes of instrument small and large, fine autotype drawing copies, old masters, Her Majesty's visit to Switzerland, hill views, Paris Commune, flowers, Rome statues, ballad singer, decorative designs, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE of valuable House and Land, situate on the best part of Malabar Hill, commanding a magnificent view of the Island and Harbour of Bombay.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction on MONDAY, 17th July 1876, at 4 p.m., on the premises, by order of the Executors of the Estate and effects of the late Revd John Wilson, D. D., unless previously disposed of by private contract.

All that piece or parcel of Government leasehold ground, held at the annual ground rent of Rs 15-9-7, and renewable in perpetuity, with bungalow and outhouses thereon, situate, lying, and being at Malabar Hill, in the registration Sub-district of Bhoolshwar, in the Island of Bombay, under Collector's No. 32, containing by admeasurement 104 burgas, be the same a little more or less, and bounded as follows : that is to say, on or toward the east by the property of Sorabjee Cursetjee Totee, on or towards the west by the Ridge or Nepean Road, on or towards the north by the property of Ramlall Thakorsidass and others, and on or towards the south by the property of the heirs of the late Ramjee Myojee.

Particulars and conditions of sale can be obtained of Messrs MACFARLANE and POLLOCK, Fort, Solicitors for the Executors, and of the auctioneers.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 9th June 1876.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND CO.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT GIRGAUM ROAD.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 10th instant, Messrs S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co will sell by Public Auction, on the premises at 4 p.m., by order of the Assignee of the Mortgagee and on account and risk of the Mortgagor Nanabhoy Annundrow :—

All that piece or parcel of ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house, situate at Girgaum Road, near Hormusjee Bomanjee's Fire Temple or Churney Waddy, without the Fort of Bombay, registered by the Collector of Bombay under No. 41, and assessed under No. 35, containing by admeasurement 458 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the Girgaum Road, on the west and south by the properties of Hormusjee Bomanjee Wadia, deceased, and on the north by the house of Pestonjee Muncherjee.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 9th June 1876.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE

Is a prompt and powerful Tonic ; adapted to patients of all ages, and incapable of deranging the most delicate functions. In Nervous and Muscular Lassitude and in want of Appetite it is invaluable.

Per Bottle—Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THERMOMETERS
OF GUARANTEED ACCURACY.

Polished Boxwood, 8 to 12 inch	Rs. 1 8	to Rs.	6 8
Japanned Tin, 8 to 14 inch	„ 2 8	to „	3 4
Ivory, Pocket, in Morocco Cases		„	5 0
Pedestal, with Glass Shade, 6 to 8 inch	[illegible] 0	to „	10 0

SELF REGISTERING.
Max. and Min. in one Instrument.

Boxwood Scale in Metal Frame	Rs. 8 0
Porcelain do. do.	„ 20 0

Max. and Min. in separate Instruments,

Boxwood in Mahogany case, Alpine Club pattern	Rs. 20 0
Do. Morocco do. neat pocket size	„ 20 0
Porcelain and Bronze in Mahogany case, Livingston's Pattern	„ 34 0
Minimum on Oak or Boxwood ....Rs. 4 and	„ 6 0
Maximum do. do. ....„ 7 and	„ 9 0

Also,
Wet and Dry Bulb and various other Thermometers for scientific purposes.

RAIN GAUGES.
GUARANTEED ACCURATE,
Rs. 12 and Rs. 14 each.
Or at reduced rates per dozen.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CASELLA'S
TROPICAL RAIN GAUGES
MADE EXPRESSLY FOR
TREACHER AND COMPANY,
LIMITED,
COMPLETED WITH
Funnel, Japanned Cylinder, Receiver, Glass Measure graduated to 100ths of an inch, and directions for use.
Cash Price ......Rs. 18 each.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

BASS'S BEER IN WOOD.

MONTHLY Consignments of the above, Selected from the Best Brewings, are received by

TREACHER & Co.,
(LIMITED),
BOMBAY.

B. B. & C I. RAILWAY.

MONSOON ALTERATION OF TRAINS.

On and after the 15th instant a GENERAL ALTERATION of TRAINS will be made.

The Night Mails will be discontinued. The Down Mail will leave Colaba at 7 a. m., Surat 3-30, Broach 5-12, Baroda 7-10, and arrive at Ahmedabad at 10 p. m. The Up Mail will leave Ahmedabad at 6-45 a. m., Baroda 9-36, Broach 11-26, Surat 1-25, and arrive at Colaba at 9-10 p. m. The Mixed Trains will leave Colaba for Surat at 7-30 a. m. and Surat for Colaba at 6 30 a.m., Surat for Ahmedabad at 6 a. m., and Ahmedabad for Surat at 10-30 a. m. ; Ahmedabad for Wadhwan at 8 a. m and Wadhwan for Ahmedabad at 8 a. m. " Madras Time." For alterations upon Branch Lines and in the Bombay Local Service, please see Time Tables which are exhibited at all Stations.

J. R. DUXBURY,
Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 7th June 1876.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

JUST RECEIVED.

SECOND Extra Number of GRAPHIC, containing GRAND TOUR of H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES through India, with numerous engravings. Price Re. 1.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

26, Meadow Street.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

TENDERS are invited for the PURCHASE of SIX OLD IRON BARGES now lying in the Basin next the Mogul's Dock, Mazagon, by WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant.

THO. ORMISTON,
Chief Engineer.

Elphinstone Circle, 8th June 1876.

KAYE'S HISTORY OF THE SEPOY WAR, Vols. 1, 2, and 3, 8vo. Rs. 42.
THACKER, VINING & Co.

KAYE'S HISTORY OF THE SEPOY WAR, Vol. 3, 1857-58, *second edition*, revised, with explanatory notes and additions. Rs. 13-12.
THACKER, VINING & Co.

LAYS OF IND, by ALIPH CHEEM, *new edition*, containing the 1st and 2nd series and additional verses, Illustrated. Rs. 6.
THACKER, VINING & Co.

TO THE VICTORIA FALLS OF THE ZAMBESI ; translated from the German of Edward Mohr. Illustrated by Chromo-Lithographs and a Map, 8vo. Rs. 16-8.
THACKER, VINING & Co.

DISCOVERIES AND SURVEYS IN NEW GUINEA and the D'Entre casteaux Islands, by Captain John Moresby, R. N. Rs. 10-8.
THACKER, VINING & Co.

MANDALAY TO MOMIEN : a narrative of the Two expeditions to Western China of 1868 and 1875, by John Anderson, M. D., &c., &c., with Maps and Illustrations. Rs. 14-8.
THACKER, VINING & Co.

NAUTICAL ALMANACK for 1876. Rs. 2.
THACKER, VINING & Co.

BURKE'S LANDED GENTRY of Great Britain and Ireland, *fifth edition*, 2 vols. Rs. 44.
THACKER, VINING & Co.

D'URFEY'S PILLS TO PURGE MELANCHOLY 1719, 6 vols. Rs. 39-12.
THACKER, VINING & Co.

KEITH JOHNSTON'S ROYAL ATLAS OF MODERN GEOGRAPHY, *new edition* 1876, Imperial Folio, half morocco. Rs. 80.
THACKER, VINING & Co.

KEITH JOHNSTON'S HANDY ROYAL ATLAS, *new edition*, Imperial quarto. Rs. 37.
THACKER, VINING & Co.

PHILIPS'S HANDY GENERAL ATLAS, *new edition* 1876, Folio, half morocco. Rs. 22.
THACKER, VINING & Co.

BLACKSTONE'S COMMENTARIES on the LAWS of ENGLAND, *fourth edition* 1876, by R. M. Kerr, LL.D., 4 vols Rs. 41-4.
THACKER, VINING & Co.

STONEHENGE'S BRITISH RURAL SPORTS, comprising Shooting, Hunting, Coursing, Fishing, Hawking, Racing, Boating, &c., &c., with all Rural Games and Amusements 12th edn. *Profusely Illustrated*, Rs. 14.
THACKER, VINING & Co.

MERCANTILE DIRECTORY of the WORLD, *reduced to* Rs. 25.
THACKER, VINING & Co.

PRINSEP'S CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE. *Fifth edn*, Rs. 16.
THACKER, VINING & Co.

FIRMINGER'S MANUAL of GARDENING for INDIA. Rs. 10.
THACKER, VINING & Co.

MANUAL of SURVEYING for INDIA, by Colonel Thuilier and Smith. Rs. 18.
THACKER, VINING & Co.

BALFOUR'S CYCLOPÆDIA of INDIA and of Eastern and Southern Asia, Commercial, Industrial and Scientific. 5 vols. Rs. 80.
THACKER, VINING & Co.

FULLERTON'S FAMILY MEDICAL GUIDE. Rs. 7-8. THACKER, VINING & Co.

BROUGHTON'S CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE. Rs. 23-8. THACKER, VINING & Co.

WEBSTER'S COMPLETE UNABRIDGED DICTIONARY. *Half bound Russia.* Rs. 30.
THACKER, VINING & Co.

TOD'S RAJASTHAN—a fine copy of the Original edition, now available, 2 vols. *Half Russia.* Rs. 200. THACKER, VINING & Co.

SIR WILLIAM JONES' WORKS, 3 vols. Quarto, 1799. *Half bound Russia.* Rs. 30.
THACKER, VINING & Co.

BENGAL LAW REPORTS, complete set, 15 vols. *Half law calf.* Rs. 435.
THACKER, VINING & Co.

HINDU LAW CASES—with Notes, by Wm. Coghlan, Esq., C. S. Rs. 5-8.
THACKER, VINING & Co.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.—
HIGH COURT.
Suit No. 184 of 1876.

DORABJEE CURSETJEE PATELL, of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, residing in Todd Street, within the Fort ....Plaintiff.

vs.

SORABJEE MUNCHERJEE GARWALLA, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, residing in a house near Chera Bazar, outside the Fort, and EDULJEE CURSETJEE CHINIMINEE, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, at present in Belgaum, carrying on business in Bombay by means of his duly constituted Attorney DADABHOY CURSETJEE CHINIMINEE ....Defendants.

It is hereby proclaimed and notified, that on THURSDAY, the 22nd day of June inst., at 3 o'clock in the afternoon (under and by virtue of a Warrant for Sale of moveable property issued on the 6th day of June inst., in the above suit) will be put up FOR SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION, in the Office of the Sheriff of Bombay, the undermentioned MOVEABLE PROPERTY of the abovenamed Defendant, Eduljee Cursetjee Chiniminee.

Whereas by an attachment of Shares dated the 1st day of May 1876, and issued in pursuance of the Order of the Honorable Mr. Justice GREEN, dated the 29th day of April 1876, the following Shares were attached, namely, Shares Nos. 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699 and 700 of the Broach Mills Company, Limited, and belonging to the Defendant Eduljee Cursetjee Chiniminee. It was ordered that the Defendants should pay to the Plaintiff the sum of Rupees Seven Hundred and Twenty-Four and Pies Three for debt and the costs of this Suit when taxed.

The Sale will extend only to the right, title and interest of the said defendant, Eduljee Cursetjee Chiniminee, in the above specified property.

The Shares to be paid for at the time of sale.

For further information apply at the Office of the Sheriff of Bombay.

T. BLANEY,
Sheriff of Bombay.

DORABJEE CURSETJEE PATELL,
The Plaintiff in person.

Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 7th June 1876.

PURE AND SPARKLING
AERATED WATERS.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED, direct attention to their list of AERATED WATERS which are prepared with the greatest regard to cleanliness and purity. By the aid of Steam power these Waters are charged with Gas at the greatest possible pressure, being thus rendered sparkling and agreeable in the highest degree.

Their LEMONADE and other FLAVOURED WATERS are celebrated for their freshness and their delicious taste.

Their TONIC WATER, the demand for which is constantly increasing, is unequalled for its delicacy of flavour and tonic properties, each bottle containing a definite quantity of Quinine presented in an agreeable form

	Cash		Cash
SODA WATER ...per doz.	0 12	AERATED WATER ...per doz.	0 12
TONIC WATER (THE ORIGINAL) ... „	1 0	POTASH WATER ... „	0 12
SELTZER WATER, introduced by T. & Co... „	1 0	LITHIA WATER ... „	1 8
LEMONADE AND GINGERADE ... „	1 0	VICHY WATER ... „	1 4

Bottles are charged Rs. 2 per dozen, the same amount being allowed for them when delivered free at our Manufactory.

Mineral, Acid, and Medicated Waters prepared to order.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
Manufacturing Chemists,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

HELMETS.
Special Hot Season Shipment.

ASQUITH & CO. have received from the celebrated makers, Ellwood & Sons, a large assortment of the above, suitable for wear at all times and on all occasions.

Special attention to Mofussil Orders.

For size send number of Inches round Forehead.

REGULATION HELMETS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Cork on Felt covered White Drill	14 8	16 0
Extra Quality, very strong	16 0	18 0
Extra Quality covered White Doe	20 0	23 0
Treble gilt Spikes and Chains, for the above.		

SHIKAR HELMETS,
ASQUITH & CO.'S INTRODUCTION.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Covered with Tan Flax, wide Brim, bound Leather, highly recommended for Mofussil Wear	15 0	17 0
Covered with White Drill, the same shape	13 8	15 0
Extra Quality, double layers of Cork to resist the Hottest Weather	16 0	18 0
Drab Hunting Helmets, a light Hat for the Hills or early morning Wear	8 8	10 0
The " Terai Hat." Best quality made	18 0	20 0

DRAB FELT HELMETS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Fitted with Patent Easy Inner Band	18 0	20 0
The same make with raised felt outside Turban, a splendid protection	18 0	20 0

LADIES RIDING HELMETS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Drab Felt, Alpine Shape, Lined with Cork	13 8	15 0
The " Rink," a light Helmet covered with white Merino, the latest of novelty	13 8	15 0

PITH HELMETS.
BEST CALCUTTA MANUFACTURE

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Ladies and Children's in several pretty Shapes	4 8	5 8
Gent's Shooting, with straight brim in Front. These have been specially made to order, are Thick, Light, and are warranted Solid	5 8	6 8

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,
8, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

BADHAM & COMPANY'S
SPECIAL KIT,
FOR OVERLAND PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS,
READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

CASH PRICES.

	Rs. a.
Deck Suits......10 to	16 8
Overland Suits	25 0
Warm Suits	30 0
Overcoats and Inverness Capes, from	35 0
Dressing Gowns......9 to	20 0
Pyjamas	3 0
Oxford Shirts, Collar attached	5 8
White do.	4 8
French Cambric do., Collar attached	4 8
English Cambric do	4 0
Best Shrunk Flannel do..	8 0
Silk and Wool do	8 8
Spun Silk do	11 0
Gents' Under Vests 3-8 to	6 0
Bathing Drawers	2 0
Gents' Under Pants...4 to	8 0
Silk Suspenders	2 8
Gents' Cotton Socks, doz.	8 8
Warm do. „	15 8
Ladies' Under Vests 4-8 to	6 8
Ladies' White Cotton Hose doz	13 8
Ladies' Heather Merino Hose doz	9 8
Children's White Cotton Socks, from doz...6-8 to	12 8
Heather Merino do 6-8 to	12 8
Ladies' Sun and Travelling Hats, from......6 to	10 0

	Rs. a.
Travelling Caps	3 8
Travelling Seal-skin Caps ......6-8 to	8 8
Travelling Hats......3-8 to	4 8
Cardigan Jackets, very warm ......9-8 to	12 8
Sheets, per pair	9 8
Pillow Cases, each 1-4 to	2 8
Blankets......each	10 8
Long Rugs or Scotch Mauds......10 to	15 0
Rezais or Quilts	5 8
Ladies' Long Wool Shawls ......From	22 0
Portmanteaus or Overland Trunks......12-8 to	23 0
Solid Leather do	41 0
Extra Large do	75 0
Black Hide Bags	11 8
Extra large do	24 0
Gladstone Bags	35 0
Ladies' Hand Bag	7 8
Travelling Writing Cases fitted	11 4
Gents' Bags, fitted complete	72 0
Ladies' Carriage Bags, fitted complete	58 8

	Rs. a.
Gents' Dressing Cases	11 8
Soiled Linen Bags, all sizes......5 to	6 0
Cash Bags	6 12
Courier do ......4-8 to	12 8
Money Belts ......2-8 to	6 8
Sovereign Boxes ......3 to	4 8
Tiffin Baskets fitted 16 to	22 8
Air Pillows	5 0
Travelling do	1 8
English Feather do	7 8
Do. Horse Hair do ...	7 8
Folding Camp Bedsteads	32 8
Cork Mattrasses	19 8
Cotton do.	15 0
Rug Straps......1-8 to	2 8
Waterproof Coats	10 0
60-Inch Drab Twill Waterproof Sheeting...	6 0
42-Inch White Waterproof	4 8
Linen Faced Collars	0 12
Linen Collars ......doz.	6 0
Cambric Handkerchiefs „	5 0
Warm Gloves	1 8
Mits	1 8
Mufflers	2 12
Pins, Scarf	1 0
Sailors' Knot......1-8 to	3 0
Windsors for Bow or Ring ......1-8 to	4 0
Gents' Canvas Shoes	2 12
Gents' Slippers	2 8
Ladies' Shoes	2 12
China Bath Slippers	1 0

	Rs. a.
Filter for Travellers covered Wicker, from	11 4
Pocket Filters	2 12
Air Tight Uniform cases.	23 0
Sponge Bags	1 8
Sponges	3 8
Soap Boxes	1 8
Smelling Salts, per bottle	2 8
Aromatic Vinegar per bot	2 0
Tooth Brush Guards	0 10
Do. Brushes	0 10
Nail Do	0 12
Hair Brushes and Combs in Pigskin case...9-8 to	12 8
Razors, Ivory Handles ...	3 8
Do. Strops......3-8 to	5 1
Nail Scissors......1-8 to	1 12
Brier Root Pipes, in Cases ......3 to	5 0
Tobacco Pouches	1 8
Champagne Taps	8 8
Pocket Knives	2 8
Marine Soap, 3 cakes for	0 12
Shaving do. Stick	1 0
Lloyd's Euxesis	1 8
Oriental Tooth Paste	1 8
Fragrant Floriline	1 8
Overland Chairs, best Beach ......6 to	12 8
Luggage Labels, per doz.	3 8

TIGER CLAW, SWAMY, SILVER AND GOLD TRICHINOPOLY JEWELLERY, VERY SUITABLE PRESENTS FOR FRIENDS AT HOME.

A LARGE STOCK OF READY MADE CLOTHING ALWAYS ON HAND.

BADHAM AND COMPANY.

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST, AND THE BEST ASSORTMENT OF TWEEDS IN BOMBAY.

TWEEDS AT A GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES.

COATS D. B. and TROUSERS, fine Wool, strong, and just the thing for Office or Jungle Wear	Rs.	16 to 20
SCOTCH TWEED, superior quality, COATS and TROUSERS	„	25 to 30
WEST OF ENGLAND TWEED, New Pattern, ditto ditto	„	35 to 40
SILK MIXED TWEEDS and Fancy Coatings, ditto ditto	„	45 to 50

JUST ARRIVED,
ALLAN'S CYCLONIAN WATERPROOF SUITS.
WELL-KNOWN TO RESIST THE SEVEREST WEATHER AND WARRANTED NOT TO STICK TOGETHER.

For Suits, send size of chest, Height and	Rs. 27
Military Regulation Waterproof Capes	35

A. ALLAN,
TAILOR, OUTFITTER AND HOSIER, 17, APOLLO STREET.

ARRIVAL OF NEW AND VARIED STOCK OF
THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S CELEBRATED
LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
PER S. S. TRINACRIA.
AT THEIR BRANCH DEPOT No. 6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.
AGENCY IN POONA : A. D. EZEKIEL, THE POONA IRON AND BRASS FOUNDRY.
BRANCH DEPOT CALCUTTA ; 2, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD.
THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.,
No. 6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY MUSIC SALOONS.

PIANOFORTES, AMERICAN ORGANS, HARMONIUMS, MILITARY BAND INSTRUMENTS AND APPURTENANCES.
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.
TUNING AND REPAIRS BY EXPERIENCED WORKMEN.
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE " HARMONICHORD" SHORT IRON GRAND PIANO.
PIANOFORTES FOR HIRE FOR LONG OR SHORT PERIODS.

SOUNDY AND Co., BOMBAY.

HAMILTON AND COMPANY,
JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS.

STUDS AND SLEEVE LINKS, with Collar Button, in sets, plain, engraved, chased or enamelled Gold in cases ... ...Rs. 45 to 100
„ set with Cornelian, Onyx, Coral, Carbuncle, &c. ..Rs. 50 to 150
„ Turquoise [illegible] otherwise [illegible] med .. [illegible]

STUDS only, plain or engraved Gold ...Rs. 14 to 25
„ handsomely chased or figured enamel ..Rs. 20 to 40
„ very elegant, for evening wear, set with precious stones ..Rs. 40 to 500
SLEEVE LINKS AND SOLITAIRES, plain [illegible]

COLLAR BUTTONS, plain, engraved, or set with stones, ...Rs. 9 to 25
„ set with fine Brilliant Diamond .. ..Rs. 40 to 200
VEST BUTTONS, in sets of 5 or 6, of All Gold! .. ..Rs 32 to 80
„ [illegible] ...Rs. 20 to 100

SKETCHES AND PRICE LIST UPON APPLICATION.

CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, SIMLA.

[illegible]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY,
BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
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" Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOW READY,

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1867 and 1874 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1867 and 1874 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week.

Annual Subscription in advance......Rs. 10
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TUDOR COMPANY'S ICE HOUSE.

NOW landing and FOR SALE in lots to suit (60 CASES) only of the celebrated ORANGE LEAF TOBACCO, Crop '75.
June 7th, 1876.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET.

A SOUND and trustworthy Wine for general table use.

PER DOZEN......................Rs. 10.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE, a Second-hand 5 Horse Power VERTICAL BOILER. For particulars apply to the MANAGER *Bombay Gazette.*

YOUNGER'S PALE ALE in Quarts, ex. BRANKSOME HALL, Rs. 18 per cask of four dozens, at the Godowns of C. MACDONALD and Co.

MALABAR HILL.

TO BE LET, for six months, from 11th June to November, a large, well furnished BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill. Apply to "A." *Bombay Gazette Office.*

NOTICES.

Wm. WATSON & Co.,
ARMY AND CIVIL AGENTS,
24, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.
113, FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON.

REMITTANCES EFFECTED at favourable Rates of Exchange. SOVEREIGNS and BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES supplied.
FIXED DEPOSITS received at liberal rates of Interest
PASSAGES ENGAGED and AGENCY BUSINESS conducted generally.

WHEELER AND WILSON'S SILENT LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.

HIGHEST HONORS AT THE VIENNA EXHIBITION.

PATRONISED BY THE ROYAL FAMILY.

SIMPLE and thorough of construction ; speedy and easy of operation ; durability of Seam ; noiselessness of motion. Perfect workmanship. Plain-sewing, Hemming, Tucking, Felling, Gathering, Binding, Quilting, Cording, Braiding, Trimming and Fringing. Light or Heavy Cloth and Leather work.

INSTRUCTION TO PURCHASERS GRATIS. PACKING FREE.

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co.,
Sole Agents.

No. 7, Parsee Bazaar Street Fort.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING
ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seal, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the " Bombay Gazette" Office.

J. NEUBERG.

CHEROOTS AND CIGARS.
JUST RECEIVED, A SUPERB STOCK OF
DAWSON'S AND THOMPSON'S PRIME,
DAWSON'S AND THOMPSON'S No. 1,
PRINCIPES,
REGALIAS,
DINDIGULS HAVANNAH,
(Mr. NEUBERG'S OWN BRAND),
AND
INDIANAS.

The above Brands are without exception the very finest that Mr. NEUBERG has ever been able to place before the Public, being manufactured by skilled workmen specially employed, and of a leaf personally selected by him when down in the Tobacco districts lately.

MANILLA CIGARS.
CAVITE BRAND,
The finest importation of the season.
Rs. 65 per 1,000.
Rs. 7 per 100.
In original cases of 10,000...Rs. 60 per 1,000.
SPECIAL RATES FOR THE TRADE.
Intending purchasers are recommended to make EARLY APPLICATION.

FOR SPECIAL PRICE LIST APPLY TO
J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET BOMBAY.

For Sale at this Office.

THE PRIVATE SOLDIER IN INDIA.

(*Revised and Reprinted from the " Bombay Gazette."*)

Price—One Rupee.

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THE ACT of PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE.

FOR SALE,
AT THE " BOMBAY GAZETTE " PRESS.

BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH.—This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books; and it is arranged for foot or steam power. Price Rs. 175, including seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

FOR SALE,

INDIA TO ENGLAND BY THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE.

Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette.*

Price—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, and from Messrs Thacker, Vining & Co.

FOR SALE,
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LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.

RED AND GREEN PRINTING INK.

PRINTER'S VARNISH.

ALSO
SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

Apply at the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Office, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICES.

BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

DESCHAMPS AND CO.
FURNITURE, CARRIAGE, HARNESS,
AND
BILLIARD MANUFACTURERS,
MADRAS AND BOMBAY.

FURNITURE DEPARTMENT.

FURNITURE for Drawing room, Boudoir, Dining room, Bed room.

FURNITURE for Messes, Clubs, Camp. New improved pattern Camp Chair, light and strong, 6 chairs, packed in a space 3 and 1½ by 1 foot.

FURNITURE for Churches, Altars, Pulpits, Desks, Readdesses Lecterns, Chairs, Benches, Prodieu, Communion Tables and Railings, Carpets, Velvets, Cushions, Punkahs.

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARD Tables with thick slate tops, improved Thurston's Cushions.

BILLIARD Cloth, Cues, Balls, Cue tips, Chalk, spare Rubber Cushions.

BAGATELLE BOARDS, all sizes, with or without slate, complete, from Rs. 80 to Rs. 350.

CARRIAGE DEPARTMENT.

LANDAUS, 5 Glasses, quite a novelty, the last improvements. Landau-Omnibus, Landau-Clarence. Landau, 3 venetians, of Simple Mechanism. Landaulet-Brougham.

CEESPRING BERLINES, Clarences, Barouches and Coupes with or without coach box and Withworth's Steel Perch.

WAGGONETTES, Waggonettes rail body do. moveable top, Waggonette-Stanhope, Waggonette Mail Phaeton.

PHAETON, Cab, Ladies, Park, Basket, Victoria and Denmark.

MAIL-PHAETONS, with Ladies' Sliding Step, with hind Seat revolving, also American pattern.

BAROUCHES, the last and most elegant Patterns of *Paris, London* and *Vienna.*

BROUGHAMS and Coupes Palankeen Coach with low venetians, Berline, Clarence, newest design for 1 or 2 horses.

BREAKS all Sizes, table Breaks, Break-Omnibus, Chariot-Breaks, Hunting Breaks.

BUGGIES, Gigs, Tilburys, Mylords, Ducs, do. with Rumble, Spiders.

DOG-CARTS, all sizes and shapes, 2 and 4 wheeled, with or without moveable top and Break.

D. & Co. have a large stock of well-selected patent door-locks, box and cupboard locks with two keys, padlocks of sizes, from 4 to 6 levers, porcelain knobs with locks for half-doors, picture nails with brass heads, picture rings, picture cords, gilt nails, and punka wheels.

READING LAMPS—New models for candles, used principally for verandahs, tents, bedrooms ; they are punka-proof.

KEROSINE LAMPS, expressly made for India, punka-proof give a light equal to that imparted by 14 candles, Rs. 25.

MARBLE, for pavement, white and black, 1 square foot ; mosaic pavements of very handsome design.

CURTAIN MATERIALS ; glass insulators for Pianos and Cots.

HORSE HAIR CLOTH ; China and French damasks, red velvet, satin, cretonnes, and morocco leathers.

CARPETS, with borders, new patterns, Brussels, Axminster, and velvet-pile. From Rs. 3 to Rs. 7 per yard.

WALL PAPERS—Border papers for halfdoors, ceilings, punkas ; for theatres, representing landscapes, streets, and drawingrooms, &c., &c.

ICE MACHINE REFRIGERATOR—Works as a pump, gives two, three, and four decanters of Ice in 3 minutes. These apparatuses advantageously compete with those of M Carre (we quote the report of the International Exhibition, Paris, 1867). They produce cold and ice without fire, pressure, or danger, and will undoubtedly prove very serviceable to housewives, hospitals, and others. Can be seen in working order in their Establishment.

Ice Machine Carre, worked by ammonia 2 and 4 lbs., which D. and Co. undertake to repair and recharge with fresh ammonia.

Hydrofuge, double action, 17 and 25 Rs. each.

Garden pumps do, do, 12 Rs. each.

THE INDIAN TEA EMPORIUM,
No. 24, Church Gate Street, opposite the " Times of India" Office.

MORTON & Co. is RE-OPENED. For particulars see advertisement in MONDAY'S and THURSDAY'S issues.

FOR SALE CHEAP,

THREE WATSON'S HYDRAULIC PRESSES, complete with Boilers, Engine, Pump and Fittings.

These Presses are very suitable for packing Cotton, are in thorough good order and PRESS WITH GREAT EASE 400 lb. of Jute into bales of 10 Cubic feet measurement.

For particulars apply to Messrs. C. MACDONALD & Co., Bombay.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co. have now on Hand a LARGE COLLECTION of PALANQUIN CLOCKS and TIME PIECES in Morocco and Russia Leather Cases from Rs. 30 to Rs. 250, the latter chiming the quarters.

The above are the best Clocks adapted for Travelling.

BOMBAY and POONA.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

A PROFESSOR in a High School in one of the healthiest Towns in Germany will be glad to undertake the TUITION of a few YOUNG LADS from 10 to 15 years of age.

A comfortable Home guaranteed and the greatest care bestowed in training up to a High Standard.

Satisfactory references can be given For further particulars Apply to

X. Y., care of *Bombay Gazette*

NOTICE.

ORIENTAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (LIMITED).

NOTICE is hereby given, that Messrs. J. N. PETIT & Co. are APPOINTED AGENTS of the Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JAHNGIR EDULJI DAVAR,
Secretary.

No. 31, Meadow Street, Bombay, 3rd June 1876.

NOTICE.

THE ABKARI and TOLL FARMS of this Collectorate, and the ABKARI FARMS of the DANG COUNTRY, will be put up to AUCTION at the Collector's Kutcherry, at DHULIA, on THURSDAY, the 15th June 1876, at 12 o'clock.

W. H. PROPERT,
Collector of Khandesh.

Office of the Collector of Khandesh, Camp Lambkani, 2nd June 1876.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY for one year of WAXCLOTH, WRAPPING-CLOTH, COUNTRY SEALING WAX, TWINE, &c., required for the use of the Bombay General Post Office, will be received by the Undersigned on the 15th instant, at 12 (twelve) Noon.

2. Parties tendering must make a CASH DEPOSIT of Rs. 500, which will be forfeited in case the party whose tender is accepted should refuse to fulfil the contract or should fail to furnish forthwith the security required by the Department.

3. No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any tender.

4. Samples of the articles to be supplied and the Forms of Tender can be seen and particulars known by personal application at this Office between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. daily.

C. A. STUART,
Post Master.

Bombay General Post Office, dated 3rd June 1876.

TEETH ! TEETH !! TEETH !!!

J. J. L. DAVIS, Surgeon Dentist from the Dental Hospital, inserts Mineral Teeth over the most sensitive gums and stumps without pain or inconvenience ; in appearance quite equal to nature, while for mastication and articulation they cannot be equalled.

Extraction, stopping and scaling, Rs. 5.
Children's Teeth carefully regulated.

Fort Address.—Rampart Row, next to Messrs. Thompson Taylor & Co., Chemists and Druggists.

Consultation daily from 10 a. m. *to* p. m.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
2, RAMPART ROW,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

S. D'ESPERANCE,
COPPER-PLATE ENGRAVER & PRINTER
BRASS STAMPS, OFFICIAL SEALS,
STEEL DIES WITH CRESTS,
ARMORIAL BEARINGS, MONOGRAMS, &c., &c.
ENGRAVED and EMBOSSED in COLOURS, Neatly and with Despatch.
Bombay :—35, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

For Sale at this Office,
THE
" BOMBAY GAZETTE" SHEET ALMANACK.
PRICE—TWO ANNAS EACH.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, 8TH JUNE 1876.

THE re-opening of the Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday has not brought with it any improvement in the position of the staple. The day's sales only reached 8,000 bales, and while Reuter called the tone quiet but steady, private messages from what we hear, generally report it as depressed at nominally unchanged prices. The Manchester Piece Goods Market has not re-opened yet, the whole of Whitsun week being more or less of a holiday there, but with the prospect of still greater depression in Exchange on this side, it is scarcely likely that any improvement in Cotton will originate in the manufactured article.

From New York, yesterday's telegrams quote Mid. Uplands on the spot unchanged, but July shipment has receded ⅛ cents. per lb. The receipts at the ports to date are as follows:—

	1876	1875	1874
Wednesday's Receipts......	2,000	2,800	2,000
Five day's do.	8,000	8,800	9,000
Total since 1st Sept	4,027,000	3,404,800	3,689,000

Coffee in London yesterday was firm at an advance of 1s. per cwt. in Mid- Plantation Ceylon and Mysore. Ceylon Cocoanut Oil was s. and Cochin 10s. per ton higher. Seeds were unchanged.

Consols yesterday were quoted at 93⅞, an advance of ⅛; and French Rentes, although not quoted by Reuter, we hear from private sources have also improved.

Bar Silver is now at 51 13/16d., a decline of 1/16d. per oz. from the previous day. This may be attributed to the result of the biddings for Council drafts in London yesterday which we learned by wire this morning. The Secretary of State had apparently fixed his limit at 1s. 8d., as only £392,000 was taken up, £210,000 on Calcutta, £172,000 on Bombay and £10,000 on Madras, all at that figure. The rate obtained, although slightly under what was being calculated on here, is nevertheless no matter for surprise. The busy season is now fairly over, and with Silver at the equivalent of 1s. 7⅞d. per rupee, it was not to be expected that the Banks would pay any material advance on that except for such sums as they might urgently require, and of the extent of such requirements we have a pretty fair gauge in the amount of drafts bought under tender. Government have but themselves to thank for a considerable portion of the present loss. Had they continued their drawings throughout the busy season, they would have obtained a much better average result than they can now hope for, and they would have been able to keep out of the market during the monsoon, the season of the greatest depression. Their policy, however, has been to refuse 1s. 8½d. to 1s. 8⅝d, to obtain 1s. 8d. later on, and in addition they have succeeded in thoroughly disturbing business of every description. What their future policy may be it would be impossible after past experience even to guess, but it is to be hoped they will continue allotting their drafts when they find buyers, as notwithstanding all that theorists may write to the contrary, it is very evident that we have not yet seen the lowest point in Silver.

STERLING EXCHANGE to-day has followed the course we indicated in our yesterday's remarks. Rates here were based on the expectation of 1s. 8½d. for Councils and they having been partially allotted at ⅛d. under that figure, a corresponding decline has taken place in Exchange. There have been few bills offering, nor can we look for anything else so close to the end of the season, and the Banks in their willingness to buy at the decline show their belief in still lower figures. We quote now:—

Bank bills, on demand	1s. 8d.	per Rupee.
Ditto. 6 months' sight.........	1s. 8⅜d.	,,
Credits, 3 months' sight.........	1s. 8⅜d.	,,
Document bills ditto	1s. 8⅜d. to 5/16d.	,,

On Calcutta we still quote demand at par; 60 days' sight at 1 per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is very dull at previous rates:—Fours, Rs. 100⅜ to Rs. 101; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 101; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 103.

THE SHARE MARKET to-day has been decidedly quieter and in some instances values are in favour of buyers. Bank of Bombays are unchanged at 46 per cent premium. Colaba Land shares are Rs. 10 higher and Mofussil Co. Rs. 5 higher. Spinning and Weaving concerns are irregular and there has been none of the excitement which characterised the early part of the week. Bombay United have declined Rs. 5, Great Easterns Rs. 10 and Manockjee Petits Rs. 15, while Dhurrumseys are quoted Rs. 25, Morarjee Rs. 5 and Orientals Rs. 5 per share higher.

COTTON shows no appreciable change to-day. There has been a fair demand for Dhollera descriptions to complete shipments, but the business reported does not exceed a few hundred candies, and it is evident that with the rains such buying as there is at present will come to a rapid stop. By the end of this week all ready Cotton nearly will be in godown and dealers will then be indisposed to sell unless at an advance to cover storing charges. The receipts yesterday were 4,338 bales, making 31,906 bales for the six days.

FREIGHTS to-day have shown increased firmness both by sail and steam. By steamer business was done in the morning at £2-2-6, but owing to a report that the only spare steamer will not go on the Liverpool berth £2-5 has been asked this afternoon. By sail we quote iron ships at £2-3 9 to £2-5 per ton for Liverpool.

PIECE GOODS are unaltered and we may now take it that we have settled down to the usual dulness of the monsoon. The demand is unimportant and prices are quite nominal.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares	Noml. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Banks.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
800,000	100	all	5p.ct	Agra Bank	101
22,000	1,000	all	10 do.	Bank of Bengal	1,400xd
20,000	500	all	5 p.ct	Bank of Bombay New...	730
5,250	1,000	all	8 do.	Bank of Madras.........	1,200
80,000	250	all	8 p.ct	Chartered Mercantile Bank of I. L. & China	300
40,000	281½	all	8p.ct	Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	300
60,000	200	all	5 p.ct 5 do.	Chartered Bank of India and China.........	195
40,000	250	125	12 do.	National Bank of India..	108 exd
60,000	250	all		Oriental Bank...........	480

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	1,000	all	60	Colaba Land Co.........	1,185
7,500	150	all	...	Frere Land & Pier Co.Ld	80
1,750	1,000	1,000	20 p.a.	Mazagon Land	550
6,000	1,400	all	10 do.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	245

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	200 ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co..	1,450
300	2,000	1,100	85 ps	Albert Co. Kurrachee....	815
100	500	all	18 p.c.	Albert Ginning Co.	650
250	1,000	1,000	..	Alfred Mills Co.	1,105
150	42,000	11,000	425 ps	Apollo Press Co.	3,250
175	1,000	all	60	Bellary	810
155	500	all	85 ps	Berar Company (New)...	525
1,000	350	all	42 ps	Indian Press Co.	250
400	250	all	6½ p.c.	Broach Cotton Co.	90
400	1,500	all	75 ps	Carwar Co.	900
280	250	all	...	Coconada Press Co.........	15
500	1,880	all	700 ps	Colaba Press Co	3,200
500	300	all	Nil.	Dhollera P & G. Co.	150
352	1,000	all	180 ps	East India Press Co.	950
150	8,500	all	Rs.200	Fort Press Co	1,550
300	2,000	2,000	15 pa	Framji Cowasji Press Company	300
700	500	all	100 ps	French Press Co.	390
1,150	...	1,400	100 ps	Imperial Press Co.	410
8,125	400	350	45 ps	Mofussil Press & Ginning Co.	355
600	2,000	2,000	...	Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	1,250
120	.	1,500	250 ps	Prince of W. Press	700
300	500	all	100 ps	Sassoon's Press Co........	525
100	500	750	45 ps	Scinde Press Co.	440
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited.......	1,075
150	850	all	12 p.c.	Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	600nl
450	1,00	..	125ps*	Volkart's United Press Co.	880

* Per share, for the year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES

...	£20	218'3'0	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	267
...	£20	108'14'6	do.	Do. New £20 Shares.......	126
...	£20	65' 7'3	do.	Ditto	72
...	£20	21'13'1	do.	Ditto	32
...	100	1,000	do.	B.B.& C.I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	£18	196'5'15	do.	Do. New Shares	235

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

600	1,250	all	50 p.s*	Alexandra Spinning......	1,150
500	2,500	all	150*	Alliance Spinning	2,600
500	2,000	all	...	Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	1,500
300	1,000	all	50 p.s	Bombay United	1,200
400	150	150	10*	Broach Mills	165
800	1,000	750	...	Colaba Spinning...........	875
2,500	1,000	all	100p.s	Dhurumsey Spinning ..	1,110
1,500	1,250	all	60p.s	Fleming S. W. Co.	1,110
1,400	1,000	all	60ps*	Great Eastern	1,225
2,000	300	all	...	Bombay Hemp & Jute Mill Co	270
700	1,000	all	60p.s	Hindustan S. W. Co.....	1,110
750	1,000	all	65p.s	Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,050
...	1,000	800	...	Khandeish Spinning	990
1,000	1,000	all	...	Khatao Mucenjee S. & W. Co.	1,015
500	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	1,150
...	...	500	75*	Madras U. Spinning	1,150
2,500	1,000	all	70	Manockji Petit's..........	1,235
1,050	1,000	all	60ps*	Morarjee Spinning........	1,250
4,000	625	all	64ps*	Oriental....................	1,815
800	1,250	all	..	Prince of Wales Spinning	1,240
1,500	1,000	all	...	Sassoon S. W. Co.	1,010
110	1,000	1,000	200p.s	Soonderdas Spinning	1,000
500	1,000	250	125ps	Do. do. 1/4share.	200

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,000	12,500	1500	240ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,880
1,000	50	all	4½ pct	Bombay Gas Company	60
300	1,000	all	...	Bombay Saw Mill Co.	700
600	500	300	30ps.	Landing & Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld.	230
4,150	200	100	8 p. t	Malabar Company, Ld. ...	70
5,000	5	all	4 ps	Mechanics' Build'gs Co ..	27
1,990	50	all	30 ps	Treacher & Co.	375 exd
...	250	all	40 ps	Viegas Patent Slip	32

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHIP EUROPA, 1,145 tons, Captain C. Thesew, will sail to-day for Hull, with a cargo of 20,549 packages linseed.

THE BARQUE CARTVALE, 1,198 tons, Captain J. Hogg' will sail to-day for Falmouth, with a cargo of 32,818½ cwts linseed.

THE S. S. PEARL, 366 tons, Captain W. Ashton, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cutch, Coast and Bhownuggur, with a cargo of cotton, and the following passengers:—Mr. Boogler, Mr. Spalding, and thirty deck passengers.

THE B I S. N. Co.'s s. s. AVA, 1,708 tons, Captain C. M. H. Day, sailed yesterday for Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and Mr. F. D. Campbell for Colombo, and twenty-seven deck passengers for different ports.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
8	Pearl(s)................	Ashton	Bhownuggur.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
8	Europa(s)...............	Harris	Liverpool.
	Jona	Kilgour	Falmouth.
	Gainsborough............	Carter	Calcutta.
	Ava (s)	Day	Coast and Calcutta.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Ship Europa, Thesew, to Hull.
Barque Cartvale, Hogg, to Falmouth.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Bellona, to Antwerp.
Ship County of Forfor, to Falmouth.

CALCUTTA.

June. ARRIVAL.

4 City of Oxford ( )...Gordon ....Liverpool, Apr 28.

May. DEPARTURES.

4 Burmah (s) ....
India (s) ....
Ploermel ....
Umvoti ....
Venice ....

MADRAS.

May. ARRIVAL.

5 Oriental (s) .... Rangoon and N. Ports'
6 Hydaspes(s)............ .... Southampton.

May. DEPARTURE.

5 Ethiopia (s)............ .... Bombay, and S. Ports.
6 Mofussilite .... Rangoon, via Coas'.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JUNE 8.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Europa s—2 packages hardware and 1 cask powder flasks, Tyebjee Dawoodjee.
Bellona s—1 cask hardware, Abdoolally Meyabhoy.
Cella s—6 cases claret and 3 cases sherry, Eduljee Nusserwanjee Colabawalla.

FROM LONDON.

Rajpoot—100 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.
Marlborough—2,720 bars and 14 bundles bars iron, Abdoolally Sumsoodin; 2,603 bars and 30 bundles bars iron, Lookmanjee Ebramjee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Nemesis—10 hogsheads brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

FROM GLASGOW.

Europa s—1 case varnish and 7 cases paint, Hurrivullubdass Cullianjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 8.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Hospodar—200 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manockjee and Co; 25 bales cotton, Venechund Joytadass; 60 bales cotton, Runchorlall Geerdhurlall; 206 bales cotton, Joctaram Nanchund; 100 bales cotton, W and A Grahsm and Co.
British Army—47 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co; 100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.
Ellen Bates—155 bales cotton, Shamjee Narronjee; 47 bales cotton, Ragoonathdass Shuboorام; 53 bales cotton, Rungeeldass Ambalall.
Serra Morina—52 bales cotton, Shamjee Naranjee and Co.
Britinia—480 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co.
Mary Stenhouse—56 bales cotton, Heerachund Jaichund; 100 bales cotton, Wallace and Co; 100 bales cotton, Nopechund Nowrungroy.
Knight Companion—200 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manockjee and Co; 150 bales cotton, Venechund Jaytadass; 500 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co.
European s—20 bales wool, Goodoo Premjee; 50 bales cotton, Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy; 32 bales cotton, Dayabhoy Cullianjee and Co; 115 bales cotton, Cooverjee Liladhur; 22 bales cotton, Goodoo Premjee; 100 bales cotton, Canjee Purbut and Co; 50 bales cotton, Muthooradass Nensey; 30 bales wool, Peraz Luckmedass; 57 bales cotton, James Mackentosh and Co; 50 bales cotton, Jairam Hemraj.
City of Baltimores—2,000 bags wheat, Finlay Scott and Co; 500 bales cotton, Vurujlall Luckmonbhoy.
Europa s—38 bales wool, Sir Charles Forbes and Co.
Stornoway—147 bales cotton, Rhetseedass Hurmooray.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Border Chieftain s—7 bags coffee, Jamsetjee Maneckjee and Co; 2,000 bags wheat, Finlay, Scott and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Travancore s—50 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Golconda—258 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

Bellona s—1,143 bags wheat, Volkart Brothers.

FOR FALMOUTH.

Maitland s—401 bags linseed, Wallace and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Edward Kidder—115 bags coffee, Volkart Brothers; 1,215 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co; 200 bales cotton, Vinay and Co.
Princess Alexandria—512 cwts horns, C N Gomes and Co; 450 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Gee'ong s—3 boxes gold bars and coins, and 7 boxes silver coins, The C M Bank of I L and China; Morrarjee Moolljee.
Star of Germany—5,000 bags rapeseed, Finlay, Scott and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Fannie Tucker—160 bales cotton, Young and Co.

FOR HONKONG.

Peshawar s—22 cases fishmaws, Currimbhoy Ebram; 5 cases fishmaws, Goolamhoosen Parpia; 100 bales twist, S and D B Futtakia; 54 bales cotton, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 49 chests opium, E D Sassoon; 7 chests opium, Hajareemull Nursingdass; 4 chests opium, Merwanjee Manockjee and Co; 44½ chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 22 chests opium, E J Abraham; 14 bales cotton, Amirchund Pitamber; 25 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebram; 51 packages sumada stone, Chugon Moolchund; 20 bales twist, Ellias Ally; 26 chests opium, S N Talatee; 23 chests opium, Tata and Co; 28 chests opium, N J Abraham; 5 chests opium Pallonjee Framjee; 38 bales twist, Ebram Noordin and Co. 541 pieces E teeth, Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy; 5½ chests opium, Tarachund Setaram; 113 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 6½ chests opium, Ganeshdass Shobagmull.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON.

1284 Star of Germany, Wilson—Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1289 British Army, Wilkinson—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1400 Britannia, Hamilton—W. Nicol & Co.
101 Ellen Bates, Thornton—Edward Bates & Co.
1695 Hospodar, Whitmore—Knoop & Co.
1470 Knight Companion, Roach—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
1243 Mary Stenhouse, Hedgecock—Edward Bates & Co.
1705 Persia, Duncan—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
1496 Stornoway, Storm—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1385 Sierra Morena, Kennedy—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA CANAL.

1800 European (s), Sibthorpe—W. Nicol & Co.
1443 City of Baltimore, Collins.

FOR MARSEILLES.

990 Border Chieftain (s), Nicol—N. Manockjee & Co.

FOR HULL.

1457 Erin's Star, McFee—The Captain.

FOR UNITED KINGDOM OR CONTINENT.

1198 Cartvale, Taylor—Sir Chas. Forbes & Co.
1150 Europa, Thesen—N. Manockjee & Co.
280 Golconda, Braudy.
713 Maitland, Pope—Wallace & Co.

FOR HAVRE VIA CAPE.

1014 Edward Kidder, Paleson—Farnham & Co.
1395 Lucy A. Nickels, Nickels—Farnham & Co.
1329 Princess Alexandra, McKenzie—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1064 Walmer Castle—Sir C. Forbes & Co.

FOR BREMERHAFEN.

378 Iona, Kilgour—Gaddum & Co.
626 Muriel, Nicholson—The Captain.

FOR VENICE.

2288 Australia (s), Murray—Mails, 16th June.
1125 Geelong (s), Fraser—Mails, 9th June.
1172 Travancore (s), Andrews—Mails, 23rd June.

FOR ANTWERP.

1226 Bellona (s), Rhodes.

FOR CONTINENT.

997 County of Forfar, Stewart—Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR AUSTRALIA.

1253 Golconda (s), Anderson—P. & O. Co.

FOR TONDEMANAAR.

1164 Alpine, Dodds—Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

2103 Peshawar (s), White—P. & O. Co.

FOR COAST.

1708 Ava (s), Day—B. I. S. N. Co.

FOR ZANZIBAR.

252 Africa, Ranchaupt—Tharia Topun.

FOR MOZAMBIQUE.

51 Algofar, Nacoda.

FOR COCHIN.

51 Keerata Rooden, Nacoda.
191 Mahi, Nacoda.

FOR CALCUTTA.

1332 Bulwark, Seaton—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
534 Bushire Merchant, McGregor.
1208 Campertown, Miller—Ewart, Latham & Co.
1526 Fanny Tucker, Roberts—Dossabhoy Merwanjee.
1079 John Clark, Pendleton—Farnham & Co.
596 Queen's Cliff, Davis—The Captain.

NOT FIXED.

1348 Ashgrove, Mcfarlane—N. Manockjee & Co.
803 Black Prince, Bailie—The Captain.
648 Cornwallis, Boniface—Ewart, Latham & Co.
971 Mindora, Slack—Killick, Nixon & Co.
1082 Magnolia, Cator—Finlay, Muir & Co.

COUNTRY TRADERS.

618 Fathe Salem, Machon.
548 Mula (s), Doert.
162 Oorun (s), Baker.
101 Pehlwan (s), DeCosta.
135 Spitfire (s), Nacoda.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

874 Abyssinia (s) 4, James—[Harbour Defence.]
1081 Daphne (s) 5, Foote.
523 Kwangtung (s) 6, Powell.
1107 Magdala (s) 4, Palmer—(Harbour Defence.)
Rifleman (s) 4, Clayton.
Hugh Rose (s), Downing.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 7th June 1876.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·663
Temperature of the Air	86·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer................................	78·4
Dew Point	75·6
Relative humidity of Air	·716
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	5·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9-30 a.m. on following day)	89·5
Minimum do. do.	82·7
General Direction of wind..........................	W, WNW, W, SSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	223

HIGH COURT.—9TH JUNE.

(Before the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)

MATRIMONIAL SUIT.

223-76—Mr Fletcher—Elizabeth Brown vs Stephen Brown.

LONG CAUSES.

14-74—Pestonjee K—Purshotum Mooljee vs Valloo Dhanjee—Rimington H and L—Part heard.
68-76—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Khoja Abdoolla Mussani vs Khoja Sulleman Khaklani—Tyabjee and Sayani.
81-76—Prescot and Winter—Thomas Grieve Young vs Bomanjee Shapoorjee—Ardaseer Framjee.
648-75—Shamrao Pandoorung—Rao Bhadoor Madhn S vs Mungesh Rughnath and another—Pestonjee Kavasjee.
46-76—Tyabjee and Sayani—Hurnath Wagga vs Zeekria Ayub and another.
170-75—Prescot and Winter—Dayabhoy Tribhovandass vs Hajrabai, widow, and others—Fletcher and Smith.
480-75—Macfarlane and Pollock—Moorarjee Topun and others vs Sodhe Vaikoot Appa and others—Lynch and Tobin.
622-75—Prescot and Winter—Hajee Oomer Jahn Mahomed vs Alfred Charles Cook.
61-76—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit, vs Hajee Currim Mahomed—In person.
83-76—Tyabji and Sayani—Goculdass Jugmohundass vs Ladcore bai widow.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

LONG CAUSES.

666-74—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Assoo Runmull and others vs Mowjee Cullianjee and others—Lynch and Tobin—Part heard.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE GREEN.)

For Argument on Judge's Summons.

589-75—C Smale—L Huskel Tulker vs Dadajee alias Reuben Moosajee.—Mooljee and Bomonjee.
624-75—Smale—Daya Sunda and others vs Dadajee alia Reuben Moosajee—Muljee and B.

LONG CAUSE.

87-76—Fletcher and Smith—Joseph A Shepherd vs The Trustees of the Port of Bombay—Hearn and Cleveland—Part heard.

ECCLESIASTICAL SIDE.

In the matter of the last will and testament of Memon Oomar Varsiance deceased—Jefferson and Payne—Hajee Esmail Seedick and others vs Hanissabai—Craigie, Lynch and Owen

In the goods, chattels, rights and credits of of Hurkorebai and others—Jefferson and Payne—Iswardass Pitamberdass vs Withuldass Sobharam—Craigie, Lynch and Owen

In the matter of the last will and testament of Bai Yamnabai, widow, and others—M M Munshi—Monjee Russool vs Bebebai of Goolboo Mahomed and others—K Morojee

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE PINHEY.)

LONG CAUSES.

581-75—Chalk and Turner—Lalljee Jadowjee and another vs Purshotum Khetsey—Macfarlane and Pollock,—Part heard.
338-75—Lynch and Tobin—The Land Mortgage Bank vs Atmaram Madhowjee—Balkrishna and B.
415-75—M H Khan—Sha Goolabchund Nemchund vs Lilladhur Cullianjee and others—H Bicknell.
202-75—In person—Cowasjee Ardaseer Furdoonjee vs James Bapty—Jefferson and Payne.
571-75—Mr Fletcher—Sondrabai, widow vs Veera Ooka—Tyabjee and Sayani.
570-75—A Framjee—Ramnath Chintoba vs Veera Ooka—Tyabjee and Sayani.
316-75—Shapurjee and Thacurdass—Wa'je Canjee, and another vs Stephen Augustus Ralli and others—Jefferson and Payne.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 7.

Smith, Conductor, Bombay Barrack Dept, on duty, from Ahmedabad.
Poillips, Colonel, Madras Staff Corps, on sick certificate, from Secundrabad.

JUNE 8.

Spooner, Vet Surg, Bombay R A, on duty, from Ahmedabad.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF
Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
POONA, 7th June 1876.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, War Office, it is intimated that Capt and Brevet Maj B H Pottinger, RA, Supernumerary List, has been promoted Regtl Maj from the 1st April 1876.

With the approval of the Director General of Military Education, Mrs O'Collaghan is appointed Provisional 3rd class Army Schoolmistress and posted to the 4th Bde R A, with effect from 27th March 1876.

With reference to G G O No 394 31st May, Actg Deputy Surg Genl Hunter, is posted to the Presidency Division and Acting Deputy Surg Genl Beatty to the Poona Division.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:—

Army Med Dept—Surg Major R Gillespie, M D, to remain in England from 25th April to 24th Oct 1876, on medical certificate.

COURT MARTIAL, Poona, 7th June 1876.

At an European General Court Martial held at Neemuch on Wednesday, the 10th day of May 1876, No 6307, Gunner Robert Baker, E Batty 4th Bde R A, was arraigned on the following charge:—

Charge—Insubordination accompanied with personal violence in having at Neemuch on or about the 10th day of April 1876, struck with his clenched fist, No 4860, Serjt Patrick Halpin, of the 4th Bde R A, the said No 4860 Serjt Patrick Halgin, of the 4th Bde R A, being his superior officer and being in the execution of his office.

Finding—The Court find that the Prisoner No 6307, Gunner Robert Baker, E Batty 4th Bde R A, is guilty of the charge.

Sentence—The court sentence the Prisoner No 6307 Gunner Robert Baker, E Batty 4th Bde R A to suffer penal servitude for the term of five years.

(Signed) J C GRAVES, Col,
and President European General Court Martial.
NEEMUCH, 10th May 1876.

Confirmed.

(Signed) C STAVELEY, Lieut-Genl,
C-in-C, Bombay.

MAHABLESHWAR, 19th May 1876.

With the sanction of Govt, the first two years of the penal servitude are to be carried out in India.

The Prisoner will be sent to the Presidency under charge of an Escort, and handed over to the Civil Power under the orders of the Brigadier General Commanding the Bombay District, in view to the sentence of penal servitude being carried into effect.

By order of H E the C-in-C,
(Signed) C T AITCHISON, Brigadier General,
Adjt Genl of the Army.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

BY THE HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, June 8.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Captain R F Frere, Ex Engr, Ratnagiri, is allowed furlough to Europe for six months, under Rule 11 of the Furlough Regulations of 1876.

The following promotions in the Ordnance Dept are ordered:—

Sub-Condr James Kerr, Supernumerary (Overseer, Gun Carriage Factory), to be Condr from the 15th Nov 1875; his name to stand on the list of Condrs, next above that of Condr Harwood.

Sub-Condr George Ives, to be Actg Condr, and Magazine Sergeant John Stirton to be Actg Sub-Condr from the 11th April 1876, in succession to Kelly, proceeded on furlough to Europe.

Sub-Condr Thomas Macken, Supernumerary (Overseer, Gun Powder Factory), and Sub-Condr (Actg Condr) Julian Wood to be Condrs; Magazine Sergeant William Mace, Supernumerary Store-keeper, Gun Carriage Factory), Charles Lacey, Supernumerary (Store-keeper, Small Arms Ammunition Factory), and Magazine Serjt (Actg Sub-Condr) George Brew to be Sub-Condrs from the 28th April 1876, in succession to Cronolly, pensioned.

Sub-Condr Joseph Toombs to be Actg Condr, and Magazine Serjt Charles Fletcher to be Actg Sub-Condr from the 28th April 1876 in succession to Wood and Brew, promoted.

Sub-Condr Samuel Sparrow to be Actg Condr, and Magazine Sergeant James Allen to be Actg Sub Condr, from the 1st May 1876, in succession to Sub-Condr (Acting Condr) Merriman, appointed Head Clerk in the Grand Arsenal Office.

The undermentioned Passed Hospital Apprentice to be Asst Apothecary (2nd class) to fill an existing vacancy:—

A B De Souza, No 115, with effect from 15th April 1876, vice L D Souza, dismissed.

The following reversions in the Barrack Dept are ordered from 31st May 1876, consequent on the return of Condr C Bather from furlough:—

Actg Condr John Lewis to Sub-Condr, and Actg Sub-Condr John Riding to Sergt.

The following promotions in the Commissariat Dept are ordered:—

Sub-Condr H E Barnes to be Actg Condr and Sergt R Y Abbott, to be Actg Sub-Condr from the 7th May 1876, in succession to Condr Bennett, proceeded on medical certificate to England.

The following appointment is made:—

Capt H B McNeill, Offg Bgde-Maj, Sind Frontier Force, is confirmed in the appointment from the 2nd April 1876, vice Capt Peat, whose tenure of appointment expired on that date.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Lt Col W A Baker, Rl Engs, to be Chairman of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, vice Maj-Genl Ballard, R E, C B, resigned.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments, with effect from the 22nd May 1876:—

Capt W A Salmon, Actg Second Asst Political Agent, Kattywar, to act as First Asst Political Agent, Kattywar, until further orders.

Lt J M Hunter, Actg Third Asst Political Agent, Kattywar, to act as Second Asst Political Agent, Kattywar, until further orders.

Capt E V Stace, Actg Fourth Asst Political Agent, Kattywar, to act as Third Asst Political Agent, Kattywar, until further orders.

Mr C E G Crawford, Asst Collr and Mag, Ahmedabad, is appointed to act as Fourth Asst Political Agent, Kattywar, until further orders.

Capt G B Simpson, Acting Dist Supt of Police, Kurrachee, has been appointed to the charge of the Sind Frontier Police Force, with effect from the 13th ultimo.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Under the provisions of Sec 17 of Act X of 1872 (The Criminal Procedure Code), the Honourable the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr John Jardine, from the date Mr Coghlan resumes charge of the Judgeship of Tanna, on the completion of the forest case which Mr Jardine has in hand, to be a Joint Sessions Judge in the Konkan Division.

Under the provisions of Sec 3 of Act II of 1869, H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Col T Nuttal to act as a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the Govt of Bombay other than the Presidency Town of Bombay.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr H F Silcock is appointed Supernumerary Asst Collr of Kaládgi, continuing to act as Second Asst Collr of Dharwar till relieved by Mr Wiltshire, when he will join his appointment at Kaládgi.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Surg G W R Hay is confirmed in the appointment of Port Surgn, Aden.

Surgn-Maj L S Bruce to act as Civil Surgn of Poona during he absence of Surgn-Maj Beatty, or until further orders.

The services of the undermentioned Officers are replaced at the disposal of Govt in the Military Dept, with effect from the 25th ultimo:—

Surgn-Maj W G Hunter, and Surgn-Maj T. B. Beatty.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Maj E P Gambier, R E, received charge of the Office of the Ex Engr, Aden, from Capt A R Seton, R E, on the afternoon of the 12th May 1876.

Capt A R Seton, R E, received charge of the Office of the Ex Engr, Poona Dist, from Lt-Col W W Goodfellow, C B, R E, on the afternoon of the 29th May 1876.

The following reversions will take place with effect from the 13th May 1876, in consequence of the return of Maj E P Gambier R E, to duty:—

Maj A T Mander, R E, to revert to Ex Engr, second grade, Capt E D'O Twemlow, R E, revert to Ex Engr, third grade, Mr F W Stevens to revert to Ex Engr, fourth grade, Mr J G Single to revert to Asst Engr, first grade, and Lt H Clarke, R E, to revert to Asst Engr., second grade.

Mr J Tate received charge of the Ex Engr, Jacobabad Division, from Capt W Osborne, R E, on the forenoon of the 5th May 1876.

Mr J A Coghlan received charge of the Office of the Ex Engr, Jacobabad Division, from Mr J Tate, on the afternoon of the 16th May 1876.

NOTIFICATION BY THE CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS.

Messrs G L Gibson and H Mainwaring, Asst Conservators, second grade, respectively delivered over and received charge of the Tanna Dist Forest Office on the 25th April 1876, after office hours.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE REVENUE AND POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

Mr C E G Crawford, Actg Second Asst Collr, Ahmedabad, returned from the privilege leave for three months granted him in Govt Notification at page 1190 of the "Government Gazette," dated 25th Nov 1875, on the 18th Feb last.

Mr Oomedram Anandram delivered over and Mr W E Waite received charge of the special duty in the Ahmedabad City Survey and Enquiry Office in the afternoon of the 27th May last.

Mr F L Charles relinquished charge of the Office of First Asst Collr, Nasik, in the afternoon of the 31st ultimo, and Mr W Woodward assumed charge of the same Office in the forenoon of the 1st instant.

Mr H R Cooke delivered over and Mr F L Charles received charge of the Office of Second Asst Collr, Nasik, in the forenoon of the 1st instant.

Messrs W Woodward and J L Johnston respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of Collr of Ratnagiri on the 24th May 1876, in the afternoon.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF PRISONS.

Capt C W H Sealy and Surgn J F Keith respectively delivered over and received charge of the Aden Jail on the 23rd May 1876, in the forenoon.

Mr Wadhumal, Huzur Depy Collr, and Surgn A F Adams respectively delivered over and received charge of the Shikarpur 1st Jail on the 28th May 1876, in the forenoon.

OVERLAND SUMMARY OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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MR. E. M. WALTON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
12, RAMPART ROW.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGES

COFFEY—PRESCOTT—June 6th, at Sharanpoor Church, (Nasick), by the Rev. Thomas Horsfall, Chaplain, Khandeish and Nasick Districts, Mr. William John Henry Coffey, to Mary (Minnie) de Blaquiere, the eldest daughter of Mr. Henry Prescott.

CLABBY—SINCLAIR—June 8th, at St. Thomas' Cathedral, Bombay, by the Revd. A. G. Lewis, Captain John Henry Clabby, to Blanche Emily Sinclair, daughter of Dr. Geo. Sinclair, of Kolapore.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JUNE 9, 1876.

A GENTLEMAN who happened to be in Golwood when the recent epidemic of cholera broke out informs us that our remarks yesterday on the terrible condition of that little Guzerat village do not do justice to the case, simply because the misery of the survivors and the scenes that were witnessed immediately after the epidemic made its appearance baffle description. Cholera broke out at twelve o'clock noon on the 4th inst., and by daybreak next morning 57 people were lying dead in the streets or shut up in their houses. Between eight o'clock on the morning ot the 5th and six o'clock in the afternoon, there were 23 dead and 41 attacked. On the 6th, 29 died, and 11 more were attacked. On the 7th everybody who could fly from the plague-stricken spot had fled; there were only eighteen people left in the whole village, and these were dying. The misery of the people was aggravated by the fact that there was no doctor at hand. A Mr. H. B. Wharton, permanent way inspector on the B. B. and C. I. line, has a house close to the village, and when the epidemic appeared the people ran to him for help. He was the only European in the station, and they naturally thought that the *sahib* might be able to help them. He happened to have a small supply of cholera mixture and chlorodyne, but it was soon exhausted among so many applicants, and Mr. Wharton could do nothing but listen helplessly while tales of death were being told him on every side by panic-stricken people. Mr. Wharton says that the cholera was the most virulent he had ever seen in the course of a long experience. He saw people die within thirty minutes from the moment of attack. The village was filled with lamentations, and natives rushed wildly hither and thither through the village. When a death took place in any house, the inhabitants ran out into the street and left the body; only a few carried their dead into the open air, but then they fled. Seven bodies were found lying near the offices of the Railway Company. Many people died in the streets; while running away they were seized with the pangs of the disease, and dropped on the spot and soon expired, nobody stopping to give them help. The people who have fled to the hills are of course destitute. They took nothing with them and can get very little where they are. They have little or no shelter. Indeed, it will be a wonder if disease does not break out anew in their little encampment. A few people have found shelter in villages at some distance from Golwood, but the majority of the former residents of Golwood are in the jungles on the hills. We understand that Dr. Hewlett, Sanitary Commissioner, has proceeded to Golwood to make inquiries into the cause of the sudden epidemic. We are informed that the reason of the outbreak must have been the filthy state of the village. It was admirably situated by the seashore, but the inhabitants were perfectly regardless of sanitation; and filth, rotten vegetation, and stagnant water were everywhere. The poor villagers have paid dearly for their dirtiness, and the fate of the village shows how necessary it is for officers of Government to examine every village and insist upon the patels or headmen keeping it clean. In Guzerat, there are many villages of the Golwood type, and an outbreak of cholera may break out in them at any moment. The people are too foolish to know the value of cleanliness; they are content to live on the same domestic plan as their forefathers adopted. But the Government of the country is of no use unless it can put aside this lethargy and save the people from themselves. We hope that Dr. Hewlett's visit to Golwood will have some practical result. We are sick of aimless rhetorical reports.

WE have lately received a very able pamphlet entitled *A Plea for the Disuse of the Athanasian Creed in the services of the Church of England*, by Dr. Jacob, late Headmaster of Christ's Hospital. The arguments both for and against the disuse of the creed are stated with great clearness and impartiality; and, though necessarily going over much of the ground already trodden by Dean Stanley and Mr. Brewer, the pamphlet is perhaps the most complete and satisfactory solution that has been offered of this most irritating question. After sketching the history of the creed and pointing to the widely felt repugnance among clergy and laity to its present use, Dr. Jacob proceeds to show, *inter alia*, not only that the formula is really no creed at all, but that "a "large portion of its elaborate summary is alto-"gether unintelligible" to ordinary minds; that some of its assertions are not true, *i. e.* no one in the Church believes them, or, as Dean Stanley puts it, they are "now rejected by the whole "civilised world"; and that, as to the damnatory clauses, it is inconceivably out of place in our solemn acts of devotion to be denouncing the beliefs of other people and hurling at them our anathemas. The arguments given on the other side it is needless to summarise; nor will we mention the various ways in which it has been proposed to deal with this terrible formula. Dr. Jacob is of opinion that the simplest remedy would be to expunge the latter clause of the rubric before the Apostles' creed, and to omit the rubric before the Athanasian creed. "The creed itself," he adds, "will then in the gentlest possible way be discontinued as a part of our public worship; and it may be either innocuously left where it is or else may be removed to the end of the prayer book, and be placed in juxtaposition with the Thirty-nine Articles." The pamphlet concludes with these words:—

> I venture to think that in this, as so often in other cases, the boldest and most straightforward method of proceeding will be the safest and the best; and that a strenuous effort should be made to procure an *Address from the House of Commons to the Queen* in favour of the Rubrical alterations above described. If such an Address were carried by a considerable majority in the House, it would doubtless receive due attention in the highest quarters, and the necessary steps would be taken for accomplishing the object which it sought. But no other method holds out the least promise of success. To move the Bishops in this matter would be impossible. To look to Convocation would be in vain; nor is that body, from its very composition, capable of commanding the general respect of the Church or of the country. If we may judge from appearances, the Rubrical questions already submitted to it are not likely to find a satisfactory solution in the Jerusalem Chamber.
>
> Besides this, any alterations in the Services of the national Church must, first or last, receive the sanction of Parliament. And, however much some persons may dislike to bring Church questions before the House of Commons, nothing in the way of Liturgical Revision or Reform can be effected without so doing. In the present case what is demanded is so simple, so definite, so easy of accomplishment, that if a few leading men in the House can be induced to take it up, there is good reason to hope that success will be obtained.
>
> For this is a measure which will be welcomed by a multitude of faithful members of the national Church, who, if the subject is plainly put before them, will readily support it. It is a measure also for the relief of others of Her Majesty's subjects who do not agree with the Church's doctrines as expounded in the Athanasian Creed, and who are aggrieved by the denunciations against them which it puts into the mouths of their fellow citizens, and sanctions by the national authority and law. It is at the same time a measure which interferes with no vested rights, with the dictates of no man's conscience, with the fulness of no man's religious convictions and belief.

Dr. Jacob very naturally turns in despair from the bishops and clergy, as he sees clearly enough that the High Church and Ritualistic party who are averse to all liturgical revision are the ablest, most active, and consequently the most influential section of the English Church. For the same reason we must ourselves confess to considerable doubt whether the course proposed by Dr. Jacob will for the present meet with any success in the House of Commons. The High Church party have for these ten years and more been lustily puffing at the dying embers of religious conservatism; and were the question brought before the House, the advocates of that party would quickly convert this Athanasian Creed, hot as it is already with damnation, into a glowing coal too fierce for any but theologians to handle. It might in that event of course be kicked and scattered to the winds of a merciful heaven; but that is a course which the decorum and toleration of this age will not permit. The fate of the creed, however, does not hinge upon a Parliamentary majority. The fires in the valley of Hinnom seemed everlasting only so long as Jerusalem flourished to glut them with garbage; they had probably expired ere the legions of Titus had marched away from the ruined city. In like manner these embers of conservatism and intolerance—just because they are embers—must soon burn themselves into cold, grey ashes; and the more vigorous the episcopal and clerical check that now keeps them aglow, the speedier their dissolution.

Let us, however, glance at the change that slowly but certainly is coming over England in the matter of religious toleration. English churchmen have been saying or singing for more than three centuries that everlasting perdition awaits those who do not "keep whole and undefiled" the unintelligible metaphysics of some obscure individual, misnamed Athanasius. Under the Tudors, King, Church and State apparently believed what they said or sang and hurried their theological foes to the stake or block accordingly. Does that belief still exist in any English mind? Where shall we find in all the land the remorseless spirit and power of Thomas Cromwell and Archbishop Laud? The statesman's soul may perhaps have transmigrated into Mr. Gladstone,—but how mellowed and subdued! The famous churchman's "wonted fires" may possibly live in Archdeacon Dennison,—but they glow, not in the Star but in the Jerusalem Chamber, where the thumbscrews are impotent resolutions, arrived at by a body of clerics armed with unlimited powers—of talk. Some, however, may be disposed to rejoin that the spoliation of the Irish Church was an act of as gross violence and greed as the dissolution of the lesser monasteries in 1536. Yet we imagine that, even if Mr. Gladstone should live to think "thrice" about disestablishing the English Church, his bitterest enemies would scarcely begin to predict the execution on Tower Hill of Archbishop Tait or even of Mr. Gladstone himself. Thanks to the heroism of our ancestors the religious convictions of all parties are tolerably safe now from bills of attainder and appeals to the sword; therefore common-sense is beginning to teach theologians and others to restrain their passions as they write or speak, to beat the drum ecclesiastic less frequently—nay, even to pride themselves on their virtuousness in despising the *argumentum ad baculum*; so that at last after centuries of praying for deliverance from "envy, hatred, and malice and all uncharitableness" those peccant humours are showing some signs of vanishing from our controversies. Let us not, however, do injustice to ourselves by giving our ancestors all the credit of this happy reform. For who shall venture to measure the force with which the discoveries and methods of modern science have so marvellously shaken the dogmatic confidence of theologians—that confidence which for ages has so wickedly nursed intolerance of other men's most sacred convictions? For another thing, let it be remembered in our favour that the clergy take a much smaller share than formerly in creating and guiding religious opinion in England. Theology may still be their special prerogative; as to religion, the laity—not a great mind here and there, but hundreds of cultured men—think and write as the leaders of the nation. Is it not also notorious that the religious questions which are thus discussed, and which, meeting us everywhere in the newspapers and magazines, enter into the almost daily thoughts of the educated classes, are so very generally ignored in the pulpit that sermons have become a sad weariness to the flesh? Average preachers, we must assume, are supremely unconscious of the irritation they cause in the minds of thoughtful men by their miserable effusions, consisting, as they too often do, of well-worn extracts from the antiquated commentaries of Louth, Scott, or Barnes, and interlarded with texts and platitudes, and even occasionally with such stuff as—"Now Peter, "my brethren, was a fisherman. What are the "duties of a fisherman? The duties of a fisher-"man, my brethren, are to catch fish." This is usually credited to the pulpit of the Bombay Cathedral; but we have heard its equal in England; and every one will call to mind Dean Ramsay's story of the Scotch preacher's disquisition on the fish that swallowed Jonah. Was Dr. Stanley a whit in advance of the requirements of the age when he invited Professor Max Müller to speak in Westminster Abbey?

But we dwell on the shortcomings of the pulpit merely to bring into prominence the fact that by holding aloof from the real life, so to speak, of religious thought, the clergy have indirectly accelerated reforms amongst us. Party spirit is rarely, if ever, so strong in the laity as in the priesthood, which during any moral or intellectual revolution is always more or less shackled by ordination vows and church discipline. The gain, therefore, to the nation from the laity having taken the lead in religious enquiry is that discussion has been decidedly less bitter and less personal; and it has enjoyed freer scope, because men have honestly written down their full convictions, keeping them in fact "whole, "and undefiled," by considerations of creed or church.

We do not, however, believe that a large and influential body of men can long face religious questions in this wholesome and fearless attitude of mind without bringing over their Church to a clearer perception of truth and duty. We say, then, let this righteous tendency—this "beam in darkness" grow; let it dissipate a little more mist from men's eyes. If we mistake not, the intelligence of all parties in the Church of England will soon be ashamed of the insolence of this Athanasian Creed, and will determine that it, and some other relics of tradition which we will not raise a storm by mentioning, shall be,—not, as Dr. Jacob suggests, shorn of its rubric and relegated to the end of the Prayer-book,—but swept into the limbo of forgotten controversies.

THE DECCAN CHORD LINE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your paper of to-day appears a quotation from an article in the *Englishman*, noticing the first of my two letters on the proposed Deccan chord line. I cannot, of course, complain that the editor of the *Englishman* did not await the publication of my second letter, but I think that if he had he would hardly have called the route *via* Aurangabad and Sholapore "a project far beyond the scope of what can be fairly described as a 'chord.'" I endeavoured to show that the through traffic of passengers and goods from the "Bengal side of the punka" to the realms of darkness would be cheaper and speedier by that route than by Munmar and Dhond, and if that does not constitute the chief recommendation of a chord line, I must confess that I do not know the meaning of the term. As regards the line from Kirkee to Nassik, when the *Englishman* has worn out as much shoe-leather and Swedish iron on that bit of country as I have, he will know why I considered it unnecessary to waste your space in discussing it. I am not at all sure that the through carriage cost per ton on a railway taking that route would not be as great as upon the present route down the Bhore and up the Thull ghats; and the local traffic would be very small, less than by the Dhond and Ahmednuggur line.

The advantages of the route by Aurangabad and Sholapore, on the contrary, are, *first*, minimum cost of through traffic; *second*, maximum prospect of local traffic. As to Ahmednuggur, it is exceedingly well off for roads, and there are very few stations which can so well dispense with railway communication. Indeed in my private heart I think that it is a much more enjoyable place without them. horrible as such a sentiment may seem in the 19th century.

Finally, I should still like to know whether the Government of India is aware that the Dhond and Ahmednuggur route has already been surveyed; and if it is, why a re-survey is necessary; and who's to be the chief of it; and what pay he's to get for an appointment which will involve no very hard work in a capital climate with fair shooting, good supplies, and excellent communications with Poona and Mahableshwur.

KESWAL.

THE DEGENERACY OF THE PARSEES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—If His Majesty of the infernal regions be a humorous gentleman, he no doubt enjoys many a hearty laugh at the short and easy ways in which it is sometimes proposed to oust him from his hold on this wicked world. In every age and clime there arise from time to time minor prophets who propose to transform men into saints and this world into paradise in the twinkling of an eye. Their numbers are for the most part recruited from the ranks of mountebanks and impostors or wild enthusiasts. Now and then an otherwise worthy and sensible but narrow-minded man is dominated by some single idea to which he has happened to devote himself, loses his head, and joins the same inspired company. Once he has mounted his hobby horse, there is no stopping him; he rides it as furiously as ever poor Sinbad the sailor was driven by the Old Man of the Sea. To his jaundiced eyes, the world appears steeped in misery and vice, for which nothing but his own nostrum is the infallible remedy.

Such a prophet has just arisen among the Parsees. It seems that this community has been for some time past sliding into the lowest abyss of misery and degradation and wickedness and vice. Their wisest men were in despair at the hopelessness of the situation, when just at the nick of time a mighty voice is raised proclaiming a mighty discovery securing for ever their regeneration and salvation. Never was the spell of *abracadabra* more potent for fever, never was Cato's *Haut haut hista pista vista* more efficacious for a sprain, never were the words of fear—*hocus pocus hey cockalorum*—more powerful for exorcising the devil than Mr. K. R. Cama's mighty charm for curing all the evils of every description under the sun infecting the Parsee community.

The great sage has gathered round him a mighty following, and for several weeks past they have assembled every Thursday at the Framji Cowasji Hall to listen to the words of wisdom falling from the master's lips. A more wonderful or soul-stirring sight than what the hall presented on these occasions cannot easily be imagined. The prophet himself was of course the central figure. Conceive one of those strong-minded American ladies—the itinerant preachers of women's rights—with a huge umbrella held with both hands and planted firmly in front, be-pantalooned and be-spectacled. Super-add a beard and clap a turban on the head, and you have the picture of the prophet as he bursts on the astonished vision of his congregation. First and foremost in close attendance upon him was Mr. Nowroji Furdonji, who seems, like the great French ladies of the times of the fourteenth and fifteenth Louis, to have taken to religion and turned devout in his old days. Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji was to be seen there smiling benignantly all round. There were also Mr. D. D. Cama and Mr. Vacha trying to look solemn and devout in spite of involuntary facial contortions, which would have misled men not acquainted with such phenomena as those of "L'homme qui rit" into thinking that they were laughing outright. At the master's feet was the disciple, the best beloved of them all—petted from time to time with smiles of loving approval—Mr. H. A. Wadia, at the head of a gallant band of schoolboys ranging from the eight years' urchin, looking grave and solemn in the self-consciousness of his new importance at the part he was called upon to play in the regeneration of his community to the hobbledehoy of fifteen, full of ardent admiration for the platitudes of the copy book.

The master spoke; and you could hear a pin fall. He feelingly bewailed the degenerate condition of his people. They were steeped to the lips in poverty, for were they not making a show disproportionate to their means? They had grown extravagant. Witness the adoption of the English trousers for the gaudy silk pyjama, of the flowing polka with lace and ribbon for the tight '*cholee*' of Nature's simplicity, of English boots and stocking for the neat '*chumpul*.' They had become licentious. You could see their women at the Band-stand, having actually left off slaving in the kitchen and come out to breathe the open pure air. They were immoral, to make the angels weep; had not their English education taught them to despise the mechanical mumbling of their prayers in unknown tongues, to speak in opposition to their parents against infant marriages, to turn up their noses at the religious absorption which mistakes creditors' documents for incense to be thrown at the altar of fire at which you pray?

But from all this misery and vice, have I found a way to save you, cried the prophet in ecstasy of joy? When your ancestors succumbed to the wild Arab, his fanaticism made a huge holocaust of their religious books. A few fragments escaped.

> "They are but twenty pages long,
> But every page having an ample marge,
> And every marge enclosing in the midst,
> A square of text that looks like a little blot,
> The text no larger than the limbs of fleas;
> And every square of text an awful charm
> Writ in a language that has long gone by."

Long sleepless nights have I pored on them, and now I will issue little hand-books and tracts. Read and follow the precepts contained in them and you will become fit immediately to be translated into heaven. It matters not that these fragments have stagnated for centuries. It matters not that they were adapted for a very different state of society that has completely passed away. It matters not that the conditions of human nature and life and society have become exceedingly various and complicated, that they have become subject to innumerable new influences. Look but at me! I have followed their precepts, which are, in short, to till the ground industriously, cultivate cleanliness assiduously; and here I stand the most respected Pharisee of you all—the honoured apostle of your regeneration.

The hall resounded with acclamations which increased tenfold when he announced that he was ready to guarantee the expenses of publishing the tracts to the extent of Rs. 2,000, the only condition being that they would not betray his confidence in them by taking advantage of his generosity.

Only one unregenerate scoffer—a medical gentleman rather disagreeably known for his irreverent brusquerie, ventured to ruffle the complacent equanimity of the great prophet and disturb the harmony of the proceedings. He audaciously asked for *facts* and *arguments*—statistics, as he termed them. He denied the poverty of the community, though wealth had changed hands within the last few years. He denied their extravagance, though refinement had taken the place of coarseness and vulgarity. He denied their licentiousness and immorality, and showed by instances that a higher standard of morality was now aimed at. He indeed admitted that the people had not all of a sudden become perfect, that there were a thousand crude superficialities, flippant presumptions, ridiculous imitations, particularly among the young men; but he said that they were only the indications of a state of transition, the mere steam and ebullitions of the boiling cauldron, which will in the end leave a substantial residuum at the bottom.

But the doctor counted without his host. As the favourite disciple, Mr. Wadya, sprang up. He gave to his boy-regiments a chorus:—"Honor thy father and thy mother that thy days may be long in the land" &c., and burst upon the astonished miscreant with a pathetic rhapsody on filial obedience, so impressive that you would have thought that his mind was only newly awakened to it, and then rushed off into an exhortation to follow the ways of their forefathers. He produced a convincing proof of his sincerity. Look, he said, I have discarded my English toggery, which my English education (thank God, it is only superficial) betrayed me into. I now appear in the garb of my ancestors (which, it seems, is something like a coat hurriedly huddled on bedclothes). We were not quite sure which forefathers Mr. Wadya alluded to—the forefathers who preferred the Koran to the sword, or the forefathers who took to Hindoo costume, dress, and superstition under Hindoo sway, and to Mahomedan ways and customs under Mahomedan sway. But such little matters were beneath his notice just as the question what has all this to do with the matter in hand? Mr. Wadya was followed by a gentleman who intoned an incantation to drive away Satan by the power of cow's urine. Another went off at a still wilder tangent. He traced Parsee degeneracy to their not having taken to the trade of pirates. A superficial observer would have thought that they were all talking irrelevant nonsense. But the touching and edifying unanimity with which the concluding resolution to issue the tracts as proposed by Mr. Kama was passed would have entirely dispelled such doubts.

A few words now in plain earnest. We have not written this letter for the purpose of poking fun at our elders or ridiculing great and important social questions. We have not a word to say against the study of what remains of Zend literature for philosophical and antiquarian purposes. Our object has been to expose the presumptuous conceit of men who imagine that the discussion of weighty moral and social problems belongs to—

> "A liberal art, which cost no pains
> Of study, industry, or brains."

Our object has been to inveigh against men who think that nothing more is required for such purposes than wild assertion, ridiculous declamation and ignorant dogmatism. We do not quarrel with their conclusions. But we have a right to expect that when they venture to come out as public censors and teachers, they have taken some pains to acquire the elements of the subject on which they speak, that they have some notion of the necessity of collecting facts and verifying them, that they have studied the history of those subjects more or less, and that they have learnt the art of reasoning on facts and applying the lessons of experience. Even then they may be wrong. But then they will have assisted in the discovery of truth as much as the ultimate discoverers themselves.

June 7. P. M. M.

THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE AND STRAY DOGS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—What is the use of Sir Frank Souter asking gentlemen who *have* lost their dogs and have reason to suspect that they have been carelessly (his own words) or accidentally poisoned by the police, to let him know so that he may make enquiries?

It is not his enquiries we wish for, but a change in his system of destroying wandering pies, so that our four-footed friends may take their walks with the dog-boy without fear of their being brought back dead or dying.

What a great consolation it would be to my grief, to be sure, to receive a nice letter from Sir Frank Souter informing me that he was very sorry and it could not be helped, &c., &c., but that unfortunately my dog was poisoned by mistake, and that the identical piece of poisoned meat was meant for a nasty big pie and not for poor little

MINNIE.

THE POSITIVE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to the advertisement of the Positive Life Assurance Company in your issue of to day, I would feel obliged if any of your readers could inform me if they have ascertained whether or not the life funds collected in India can remain in this country, or whether they could be called to London by the Court of Chancery at any moment. All the funds of the late "Albert" and "European" travelled to London!

This is a point of great importance to policy-holders, and I am inclined to believe it has never been properly decided.

Certainly the reported proceedings of last meeting makes policy-holders apprehensive of the future.

INTERESTED.

June 7.

MAHIM DARKNESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The fast approaching rainy season is looked forward to by the inhabitants of Mahim with feelings of the deepest anxiety not unmingled with the gloomy anticipations they are impelled to entertain during that critical part of the year. For it has been a fact admitted on all hands that persons walking from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Mahim station to the Moree Road and *vice versa* experience a deal of trouble and difficulty by reason of the ruggedness of the road and the loneliness of the spot during those dark and dismal evenings when the rain descends on the earth. All these circumstances place the passenger in a trying position, who has not unfrequently to wade through water and mire ankle-deep and who at times is left to grope in the thick darkness before he can reach the main Moree Road.

This state of things must really, one may say naturally, urge upon our worthy Municipal Commissioner or the Railway authorities (for I have inquired of many persons, though none seem to know with certainty as to the right quarter to which an appeal should be made) the expediency and the importance, in regard to the interest and the safe conduct of the Mahim public, of ordering a few lamp posts to be planted on the spot just alluded to.

VESPER.

Mahim, 7th June.

NOTES FROM SURAT.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, 8TH JUNE.

A FEW lines from Surat may be of some interest to your readers. There was a slight shower of rain here at 3 a. m., I am told, and when the train arrived the clouds certainly looked very threatening. There are in all 198 prisoners in the jail here. The jailor in his usual obliging manner took me all over the jail, and in the manufacturing department I was surprised to see the beautiful work turned out by the prisoners in carpets, cloth, rugs, &c. The Superintendent deserves great credit for the orderly and clean appearance of the interior of the jail as well as of the prisoners. One poor fellow evidently tired of his lodgings was very anxiously enquiring of the steward if his time had not come to change the same—let us hope for a better life—when he was told that he had two days more left to do so. Those who have visited Surat and put up at the Travellers' Bungalow will be glad to learn that under the energetic management of Mr. Howard and the present engineering staff of the P. W. D., the Dutch Bunder has been repaired with a neat ornamental railing all round it. Owing to the prevalence of cholera the B. B. and C. I. Railway authorities I believe have issued orders to their medical staff to meet each train at their respective stations This is a step in the right direction if carried out.

SPORTING.

1ST JUNE ENTRIES.

PONY RACE.

Mr. Elliot's .... G C B P Salvini.
,, ... B C B P Thirty Four.
Mr. McPherson's.................. C C B P Curacine.
,, ... C C B P Parafine.
Mr. Anderson's .... B C B P Toby.
Mr. Dickson's .... C B P Pepper.
Mr Henry's........................ G C B P Punch.
Mr. H.'s .... G C B P Jasper.
Captain Hogg's.................... B C B P Balaam.
,, ... G C B P Balak.

TALLY HO STAKES.

Mr. Dickson's .... G A GALL Hussar.

POONAH HUNT STAKES.

Mr. Larkin's.............. B A H Gharib.

Gentlemen who have subscribed will oblige by paying in the amount of their subscriptions to the Poona Branch, Bombay Bank.

GEORGE C. HOGG, Captain,
Poonah Horse, Honorary Secretary.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

ARRIVAL OF THE GROSVENOR PARTY AT RANGOON.

RANGOON, 7TH JUNE.

Messrs. Grosvenor, Baber, and Davenport arrived here last evening. They landed this morning and proceeded to Government House, where they are now staying.

TURKEY AND EGYPT.

LONDON, 8TH JUNE.

Rumours of a divergence of policy between Turkey and Egypt—arising from the known enmity between Murad and the Khedive—have been denied.

REVISION OF A TREATY.

It is announced from Berlin that the accession of the new Sultan will require a fresh agreement with the Northen Powers.

LONDON, 7TH JUNE, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet but steady. Surats unchanged.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet but steady.

Fair Dhollers .... 4⅝d.

3 per cent. Consols for account 93⅞

Bar Silver.......................... 51 13/16

Arrivals—Himalaya, James Drake and Glentrim.

Departures—Almora and Cerdic.

WEATHER REPORTS.—8TH JUNE.

CANNANORE, 5 P.M.—Weather clear, wind W., thermometer 82, fall of rain 15 cents.

CARWAR, 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind W. 3, thermometer 86, barometer 29·90.

MANGALORE, 10-20 A.M.—Weather fine, wind W.N. W., S.W.W. Strong, ther. max. 88 min. 85.

TUTICORIN, 5 P. M.—Weather squally, wind S.S.W., thermometer 93, barometer 29·73.

VENGORLA, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind N. S., W., W. light, thermometer 96, fall of rain 4 cents.

IT is extraordinary how luck sometimes runs. The winner of the first prize in the great Umballa Sweep is a Colonel in the Erinpoora Horse, and the winner of the second is Adjutant *in the same regiment!*

YESTERDAY, a goods train on the B. B. and C. I. Railway had a narrow escape from being upset. Some repairs were being made on a part of the way, and the workmen happened to leave a "chair" on one of the lines. The down goods train struck the obstacle, knocked it off the track, and passed on in safety; but if the chair had not yielded, there would have been a different tale to tell.

WE have every reason to believe that the election of Mr. Grattan Geary to a seat in the Town Council is invalid. Rate-paying to a certain extent is a *sine qua non* of eligibility to be a member of the Corporation; and we are not aware that Mr. Geary is a ratepayer, as his address is one of our Fort hotels. Certainly, he may as manager of the *Times of India*, pay rates on behalf of the *Times of India*, and this would qualify him if he were a partner in the concern—which we believe he is not. Mere representatives of firms are not permitted to vote for candidates for the Town Council or the Corporation, and therefore, we presume, they would not be permitted to take seats in these public bodies. This point was raised at a recent election of members for the Town Council, and Mr. Webb, who was then acting Chief Magistrate, decided that no representative of a firm or concern unless he were also a partner could be permitted to register his vote. The question was hotly debated at the time, and we contended that the legal representatives of firms should be permitted to vote, while the *Times of India*, on the contrary, held that they should not. We are astonished that nobody has thought before this of questioning Mr. Geary's eligibility as a candidate for municipal honours. How is it that the Municipal Assessor did not enquire into the matter? Nobody should have known better than Mr. Hutchinson that a representative of a firm is ineligible for a seat in the Corporation or the Town Council, because it was with direct reference to Mr. Hutchinson's proceedings that Mr. Webb gave his judgment. It is rather amusing to note the announcement in the *Times of India* that Mr. Geary had come forward as a candidate because he had been requested to do so by a "large number of the ratepayers." We wonder who the large number were. The "large number" did not show much interest in their protegé, or surely more votes would have been recorded in Mr. Hutchinson's office than a score. The fact of so few ratepayers coming forward is rather disheartening to those who are anxious to see a living interest created in Municipal matters in Bombay. When we consider that the number of ratepayers in the Fort is over 700, and that when a gentleman like Mr. Grattan Geary comes forward as a candidate for the Corporation only twenty votes are recorded one way or another, those who say that the Municipal institutions of Bombay are a farce seem to have some ground for their opinion.

THE *Times of India* had an article yesterday which it would have been wiser and more decent not to have published. Everybody in Bombay knows that it does not love its struggling little brother the *Statesman*, and probably everybody knows also that the reason is because Mr. Blanchard, its proprietor, was rather successful in an action of damages against the *Times of India*. Everybody therefore will put down the article in question to an outburst on somebody's part of very undignified spite and vexation. There is what the Scotch would call a "cat's girn" in every line of it. And it is not only malicious; it is untrue in many respects. It endeavours to insinuate three facts—that Mr. Rienzi Walton, the Municipal Engineer, a friend of Mr. Blanchard's, is proprietor of the *Indian Statesman*; that he uses the paper to traduce his professional rivals and praise himself; and that he is so anxious to conceal his connection with the paper that on Tuesday he bribed the reporters of all the Bombay papers to suppress his name, when it had been dragged into the *Statesman* defamation case by the principal witness. We leave Mr. Walton to answer the *Times of India's* insinuations himself; and we believe that he intends to do so effectually by an action of damages which will not be stopped until he has received the amplest satisfaction from his slanderers. That he will be justified in doing so no one will be disposed to doubt who has seen the persistent, malicious, and uncalled-for way his name has recently been dragged into publicity by certain persons through the columns of the *Times of India*, which has only been too glad apparently to lend itself as a cat's paw in the disgraceful business. So far as we are concerned with the article we refer to, we have only to deny emphatically that Mr. Walton used any influence whatever with our reporter to have his name suppressed in the evidence given by Mr. Nixon in the Police Court. He simply used the discretion of abridging cases which lies in the hands of every reporter. We should have been very sorry indeed if he had not exercised that discretion liberally with Mr. Nixon's evidence. That evidence was of a nature which no paper with any self respect or pity for the witness could afford to publish in all the folly and prurient fullness with which it fell from Mr. Nixon's lips. In the course, therefore, of the very necessary process of pruning down the case, Mr. Walton's name fell with other dead branches, and the insinuation that Mr. Walton himself was the cause of the omission is untrue, as we allow nobody to interfere with our own affairs but ourselves.

THE Simla paper says that His Highness the Maharaja of Kashmir intends to visit Simla shortly to pay his respects to the Viceroy. The Maharaja Scindia is also expected.

LIEUT.-COLONEL W. A. BAKER, Royal Engineers, Under-Secretary to Government Public Works Department, has been appointed Chairman of the Port Trustees in the place of Colonel Ballard who has gone home on leave.

WE publish elsewhere a report of a scene in the Cochin Court, in which Mr. Payne (of Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, solicitors, here) is made to figure rather conspicuously. There is, however, we believe, another side to the story; and this ought to be remembered.

ANOTHER large theft has occurred at Simla, but fortunately both thief and property have been discovered. A quantity of jewellery was stolen from the house of Mr. A. O. Hume. The matter was placed in the hands of Inspector Ameer Ali, who applied the "earth trick" which succeeded in revealing the lost goods and the thief.

THE report of the bursting of the monsoon at Cochin which we published yesterday stated that the explosion was a mild one. This view of its first appearance is still further modified by the following telegram, also from Cochin, kindly handed to us yesterday by Messrs. Volkart Brothers:—"No burst of the monsoon has taken place; only occasional heavy showers."

THE weather at Simla continues exceptionally hot, and fever is prevalent amongst the natives. There have also been one or two cases of small-pox. The medical officers, however, are working energetically, the local paper tells us, but the proper sanitation of Simla is impossible without money, and the question to which an answer is being eagerly looked for is—"Will Lord Salisbury sanction the proposed grant?"

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Geelong, which leaves to-day with the Overland mails, takes out in addition to the amount reported yesterday, three boxes gold bars and coins and seven boxes silver coins, valued at two lacs and fifty seven thousand five hundred and sixty rupees for London, despatched by the C. M. Bank of I. L. and China; and another box of gold bars and coins valued at one lac of rupees for London, despatched by Mr. Morarjee Mooljee.

THE Simla paper reports that the State ball given at Peterhoff in honor of Her Imperial Majesty's birthday was a great success. The rooms, though well filled, were not overcrowded and the hail and rain which fell in the morning cooled the atmosphere for the dancers. Lord and Lady Lytton were most affable to their guests and remained in the ball room to a late hour. And last but not least, the supper was excellent. Only one or two native gentlemen were present.

INTELLIGENCE has been received by the *Madras Times* from Secunderabad that Major Swinton, of the 1st Madras Light Cavalry, was killed by a fall from his horse at Secunderabad on the night of Saturday last, the 3rd instant. The exact manner of the accident is not known, but it is believed that his horse, a big Australian, a recent purchase, shied violently, and threw him. He was found shortly after the accident occurred—a friend had just parted from him and was overtaken by the riderless horse,—but he lived only a few minutes. His skull was fractured.

A NEW daily paper has just been started at Lucknow and its dimensions are in proportion to its cost, both being very small. "A copper coin," the first number of the paper announced, would buy a copy, by which is meant, we believe, one pice. Besides the imposing name, "The Indian Standard," this candidate for the people's pice places the motto beneath its name "Ex Oriente Lux." To be a "standard" and to give "lux" and all for one pice is one of the wonders of the present age. The proprietor has not disclosed his name and so his nationality is unknown, but the type used and the printing are fairly good and the matter may, possibly, continue to be respectable, but there is not much room for a large quantity of news.

A GERMAN who has been staying in Glasgow has published his opinion of the inhabitants in the following Germanised English:—

> A person angry says to day that he was from the theatre gallery spit upon. Very fine. I also was spit upon. Not on the dress but into the eye, strait it came with the strong force while I look up angry to the gallery. Before I come to your country I worship the Scotland of my books, my Waverly Novel, you know, but now I dwell here since six months, in all parts the picture change. I now know of the bad smell, the oath and curse of God's name, the whisky drink and the rudeness. You have much money here, but you want what money cannot buye—heart cultivating that makes respect for gentle things. O! to be spit in the eye in one half million of people's town. Let me no longer be in this cold country where people push in the street, blow the nose . . . empty the dish at the house door, chooze the clergy from the lower classes, and then go with them to death for an ecclesiastical theory which none of them can understand. I go home three days time."

ON Friday last a ball and supper were given at Bangalore to the Hon. R. A. Dalyell on his giving up his appointment as acting Commissioner of Mysore. The entertainment was given by the European and native residents and was very successful. On the following evening the European officers of the Mysore Commission entertained Mr. Dalyell at a farewell dinner. A dinner was also to have been given him by the officers of the Bangalore Rifle Volunteers, but was unavoidably abandoned owing to Mr. Dalyell having no time to accept the invitation. Mr. C. B. Saunders, the new Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg, arrived at Bangalore on Sunday last. The usual salute was fired at sunrise the next morning.

THE *Friend of India* has the following remarks on the memorial which lately we published from one of the leading members of the native community in Ahmedabad, addressed to Sir Philip Wodehouse on the subject of child-marriage:—"There are strong reasons for believing that the time is fully ripe for Government action. Considerable difference of opinion will be found to exist as to the age below which marriage should be made illegal. An able writer in these columns some months ago proposed sixteen, but it would perhaps be better to proceed with caution and fix the limit two, if not three years earlier. But if the legislature will take up the question, this is a point on which it will have to be guided by the most intelligent native opinion.'

"*How to get on in India*" is the title, a contemporary remarks, "of an amusing article in the *Bombay Gazette*, with the unmistakeable ring of its genial editor's style in it. Those who have social talents have a right to use them for their own advancement, it is argued, and to put forward all their powers of pleasing when "that good thing in the Loave's Department is vacant, and while the command of the Irregular Fishes is not yet filled up." A man who used his social talents or those of his wife in order to get on is not always to be accused of the sin of "toadying, of scraping and scratching at the doors of the great"—of the "art of attaching himself like a limpet to any one who has any thing to give in the public service." This is true enough, and if we were in the shoes of the great ones of this Empire, we certainly should prefer to have clever, bright, amusing people about us, to dull, plodding mere hard workers. There is not much scandal in all this; nothing detestable in the suggestion, as not long ago it used to be the custom to hint, that in a certain presidency the way for a man to get on best, was to have a pretty wife.

THE *Cochin Argus* makes the remarks that follow on the senile and effete Government of Bombay as depicted in one of our late issues:—"In one of those able articles for which the *Bombay Gazette* is famous, our contemporary dwells upon the approaching end of the Bombay Government, and mournfully compares the Bombay of the present with the Bombay of the past. Any one taking a dispassionate view of affairs in the Bombay Presidency cannot but agree with the *Gazette* in its denunciation of the policy of "masterly inactivity" which the Government of Sir Philip Wodehouse has thought fit to adopt. That even its own servants consider the Government worse than contemptible is shown by the extraordinary letter which Colonel Moyle has thought fit to address His Excellency Sir Philip Wodehouse. We believe this Colonel Moyle was in charge of the Victoria Gardens, but we are not aware of the circumstances under which his services were dispensed with. It is clear, however, from his letter that he has not had fair play—that he was dismissed without a proper enquiry or a court-martial being held, and this is just the kind of treatment which one may expect from a Government on the point of dissolution. The Colonel does not ask for relief nor does he care to conceal his profound contempt for the man whom he is addressing. What could be the state of a Government which is capable of dealing with a servant of thirty-one years' service, in the way that the Government of Bombay has dealt with Colonel Moyle except that depicted by the *Bombay Gazette?*"

A PRIVY COUNCIL FOR INDIA.

(SPECIALLY REPORTED FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.")

A MEETING of the East India Association was held on May 17, in the Westminster Palace Hotel, Lord Stanley of Alderley in the chair.

Major Evans Bell delivered a lecture on "A Privy Council for India." He began by saying that the question of establishing some tribunal for the open discussion and decision of such points of disputes as arise from time to time among the allied and protected States and feudatory chieftainships of India, and also between these inferior principalities and the Imperial Power of Great Britain had been repeatedly discussed by the Association; and had been strongly advocated by Colonel Sykes and Sir Bartle Frere. The Ministers had been obliged, when defeated in 1856, on the bill, conferring the dignity of Nawab of Surat on Meer Jaffer Ali, to admit the necessity for such a tribunal.

On the 11th July, 1856, Mr. Vernon Smith, afterwards Lord Lyveden, in reply to Sir Fitzroy Kelly, who had been in charge of the Nawab of Surat Bill, observed:—

"It was proposed to refer the question to the Privy Council. He was of opinion that it would be useful to adopt that course, because the Judges of that Court were conversant with subjects of that kind. There certainly was a want of some tribunal to decide questions of this nature. The present was a question of the interpretation of a treaty made by the executive Government of India with a foreign State, and the question was to what tribunal that interpretation could be referred."

In the House of Lords on the 7th of July, 1856, the Earl of Ellenborough, who as Governor-General had given the original decision adverse to Meer Jaffer Ali, opposed the Bill, but said that, "considering the knowledge of Eastern habits and Indian law possessed by Mr. Pemberton Leigh and the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, he should feel satisfied if the true construction of the treaty were submitted to that body. What he desired was to get the matter out of that House and out of Parliament. The Bill was a bad precedent. Already he knew of two or three similar cases, which were only awaiting the decision their Lordships might come to."

The lecturer went on to point out how the claim of Meer Jaffer Ali was not settled until he had spent fourteen years in solicitation and a large quantity of money. Yet, in the face of the admissions quoted, and the evils made patent in this case, no change was made; and other Princes had to go through the same weary years of solicitation and expense. The lecturer, as instances, gave the case of the Ranee of Tanjore, who had been unlawfully deprived of property to the value of £700,000; of Meer Ali Moorad; of Prince Azeem Jah, whose claims were discussed no less than six times in Parliament; of the Nawab Nazim of Bengal; and of the Nawab of Tonk, who was deposed and banished, not only without a trial, but without being informed that there was any accusation against him, and whose Minister, Surwur Shah, was condemned to perpetual imprisonment in a British fortress, on the strength of secret communications without a trial, without an avowed charge and without any opportunity of making a defence.

It was ridiculous to apply to such cases the term used by Mr. Grant Duff. They were not "sham grievances" as was proved by their being supported by men of the eminence and ability of Sir Fitzroy Kelly, Sir Travers Twiss, Mr. (now) Justice Lush and the Hon. J. B. Norton, (late Advocate-General of Madras); and in some cases, though after long delay, trouble and expense, the claimants had succeeded in obtaining their demands from the Government.

The lecturer then proceeded to show the evils of an appeal to Parliament for the decision of questions between the Supreme Power and the Native Princes. Questions were decided in Parliament on party grounds without patient or full hearing; in language that was sure to raise bad blood; and, finally, the decision, not being final, allows the agitation to go on and grow bitter. Major Bell also pointed out that an appeal to Parliament implied the use of Parliamentary agents, and gave several instances of the gross manner in which such agents had cheated and deceived the Native Princes. "But," continued the lecturer, "we now encounter the sweeping objection that the political cases and acts of state of India must not be made liable either to public censure in Parliament or to the cognizance of any judicial court. Mr. Grant Duff, as we have just seen, declared that if the House of Commons ordered any further investigation into the circumstances under which the Nawab of Tonk was deposed and his Minister imprisoned, it would 'strike a blow at authority.' On the same occasion Mr. Lowe deprecated inquiry, because, he said, 'the whole force and strength of our government in India consisted in the respect and veneration in which the head of the Government there was held. The people of India looked upon the Governor-General as a sort of divinity upon earth. If this mighty potentate was to be judged, not upon principles of political expediency, but by the narrow and technical rules of a judicial tribunal, in what estimation would he be held?' Such doctrine cannot be too firmly rejected. The too frequently heard official demand of despotic and indisputable power for the Indian executive must not be entertained or tolerated here. It is a demand totally opposed to sound political science, and especially opposed to the principles and conditions by which our supremacy in India was won and may still be justified. The moral superiority of British rule over that which it superseded consists in its being a rule of law, and not a rule of self-will and caprice. This principle, which now prevails in our ordinary administration, must be made applicable to the extraordinary and higher branch of executive action. It would be a retrograde step to disturb or dispel the best lesson Great Britain has ever taught—the noble lesson of the rule of law, now rapidly finding acceptance throughout the Indian continent, in the protected States, as well as in our provinces. The people of India know perfectly well that the Governor-General is by no means "a sort of divinity on earth," able to cut off heads and confiscate property at will, like the Nawabs and Rajas of days gone-by; but that notwithstanding his exalted rank and the vast power placed in his hands, he is the creature of law and a servant of the public."

The lecturer went on to show that many of the cases that were called acts of State, were merely questions of account, or questions of interpretation of treaties; and, as such, could be properly dealt with by a judicial tribunal alone and instanced some cases—principally the dispute between Lord Dalhousie and the Government of Hyderabad—in which the English Crown had, while acknowledging its error, retained the territory it had unjustly acquired. Referring to the present advisers of the Viceroy and the Secretary for India, Major Bell declared that there was need for "more potent consultative assistance for the Imperial Executive at both ends of the Suez Canal. Neither the Council of the Viceroy nor that of the Secretary of State seems to be sufficiently strong or sufficiently independent. There is too much of the expectant official element in the Calcutta Council; in the London Council there is too much of the experienced official." Finally, the lecturer referring to the composition of the proposed tribunal, suggested that it should take something of the form of the old Privy Council—that is, should be at the same time, judicial and deliberative.

THE DISCUSSION.

Mr. E. Stewart Rolland preferred the old Privy Council to the modern and illegal invention of the Cabinet. The duty of such Privy Councillor was to record the advice he had given, so that if Parliament were dissatisfied with any step taken by Her Majesty's Government, it could know the name of the persons on whom the responsibility of giving this unwise advice rested. Similar publicity and similar responsibility ought to exist with regard to India.

Colonel Rathbone said he was personally acquainted with some of the cases alluded to. Meer Jaffer Ali had to go about this country for years, doing all kinds of work, dirty and clean, bringing shawls to one man, and begging interviews with another. Yet this case, which it took twelve years to conclude, could have been settled in a couple of hours as it merely referred to the interpretation of a treaty. Similarly, Meer Ali Moorad, falsely accused of forgery, was obliged to accept a compromise, which deprived him of a large amount of property and left his honour stained. Was it not ridiculous that a young Resident, appointed perhaps from friendship or favouritism by a higher official, should have his decrees right or wrong, backed by all the power of the Empire? Such a position was bound to demoralise even the best-intentioned official. It was ridiculous to class some of the questions that had been arbitrarily decided as acts of State. The interpretation of a treaty or a question of account was not an act of State: it was simply a question for a judicial tribunal. He hoped the principles advocated by Major Bell would be adopted in the interests of English rule: for nobody could now deny that the Mutiny was partly caused by arbitrary decisions such as the lecturer had condemned. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. A. C. Saunders thought that Native Princes should be considered British subjects, and should have all the privileges of that position. If a Native Prince, like the Gaekwar, were not a British subject, how could he be accused of treason: for only a subject could be guilty of treason? He would, then, propose that such cases should be tried by a grand jury consisting, say, of twenty-four members, selected by ballot from ex-Indian officials, Knights of the Grand Cross of India, and such persons. Above all things, all these cases should be tried in public, for publicity was the great safeguard of justice. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Hall was of opinion that the power of the Secretary for India was perilously autocratic.

Mr. W. Tayler, late Commissioner at Patna, said they were all agreed on the general principle that a judicial tribunal, publicly sitting, should be substituted for the present secret and irresponsible body. The objections brought by Mr. Grant Duff and others that any discussion of the relations between the Crown and the Native Princes would be prejudicial to the authority of the Crown, was almost idiotic. He had, during the visit of the Prince of Wales to India, conversed with several Native Princes and their Ministers; and all had expressed a desire that the system of Government should be less arbitrary. He had naturally asked them why, such being their views, they did not move themselves. He could get no reply until at last an intelligent and grand Minister declared that the highest Prince in the country was afraid to give offence to the lowest "durassee" of the Political Resident. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Collett believed that declarations of war, though they might be called acts of State, ought not to be made without the consent of a Council.

Mr. Rasees Uddin Ahmed, while strongly approving of the proposals of Major Bell, wished for some information as to the machinery by which they would be carried out. First, were the native rulers of India British subjects, or sovereign princes enjoying sovereign rights? If the latter, he did not see how they could be made amenable to British law. Next, who would nominate the members of the proposed tribunal? If the native rulers had sovereign rights, England would not have the sole right to nominate the members: it might as reasonably be proposed that a question between Russia and England should be decided by an English tribunal. He thought the best kind of tribunal would be one, formed on the principle of arbitration: the members to be chosen, partly by England and partly by the princes of India.

Mr. Butler Johnstone, M. P., thought too much attention had been given to the judicial, and too little to the deliberative side of the proposed Privy Council. In his opinion the Council ought to devote itself especially to the function of giving advice, and he agreed with one of the speakers that no declaration of war ought to be made without its consent.

The Chairman said it was to be hoped the new title conferred on the Queen would have at all events the good effect of directing English attention more than before to Indian affairs. With regard to the *status* of the princes of India, he regarded them as for the most part confederated allies. He agreed with many of the speakers that it was too much the fashion to elevate small questions into acts of State.

Major Bell, answering some of the points raised by Mr. Ahmed, said he had always combatted the idea that the Native Princes of India could be regarded as British subjects. One of the greatest inconveniences in our Foreign Office in India was the want of a proper [illegible] the Indian princes and chieftains were many persons of princely rank and the very highest hereditary dignity, who are distinctly British feudatories by the terms of these engagements. There are others, who are distinctly subjects whose powers might be augmented or decreased, by the English Government: these are improperly called princes and would more appropriately be termed chieftains, their position being somewhat analogous to that of the old Highland heads of clans. Some of them had been secretly and unjustly transformed into princes by our Foreign Office with a view to our own interests. But there were besides sovereign princes, with full rights, except, of course, so far as their power is limited by their compacts with us.

Votes of thanks to the Chairman and the lecturer brought the meeting to a close.

BOMBAY.

THE VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake, for the week ending Saturday, 3rd June, was 47 feet and 4 tenths. In the corresponding week last year it was 47 feet and 2 tenths.

A TRAMWAY CASE.—Ramma Bhickajee was yesterday adjudged guilty by Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court, of evading the payment of a legal fare for travelling by a tram-car and was fined Rs. 3, charged at the instance of J. Fernandes, a tram-car conductor.

FOUND.—Yesterday, on the arrival of the night carts from Camateepoora at the depôt near the Carnac Bunder overbridge on being discharged one of the carts was found to contain the leg of a new born child. The matter was reported to the police authorities, who are instituting an inquiry into the matter.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, a cart driver, named Gunnoo Koondajee, was fined Rs. 5, and a buggy driver, named Jeewa Alli, was fined Rs. 10, both by Mr. C. P. Cooper, the former, for cruelly torturing his bullock and the latter his horse, charged at the instance of Mr. R. Nutty, an agent to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

USING COUNTERFEIT COINS AS GENUINE.—A Hindoo mendicant, named Dhondass Foondass, was yesterday charged, at the instance of Mr. Inspector Mahon, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, with using as genuine a counterfeit coin knowing the same to be a counterfeit. The Magistrate, after taking some evidence for the prosecution, adjourned the further hearing of the case.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—The value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 29th May 1876 was Rs. 52,05,662; add silver received during the week Rs. 10,36,862. The sum of Rs. 7,00,186 in new coin was paid during the week; the balance left was Rs. 55,42,338. There is in addition 15,41,886 rupees' worth of silver bullion belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults and awaiting assay.

COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, Ramjee Vullubjee, a Hindoo, late in the service of Messrs. Visram Ebrahim and Co., was brought up on remand and charged before Mr. C. P. Cooper with criminal breach of trust in respect of a sum of Rs. 2,300-9-7, belonging to the firm. The Magistrate, after taking evidence for the prosecution, formally committed the prisoner to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court. Mr. Jefferson (of Messrs Jefferson and Payne) conducted the case for the prosecution.

CHAWULWADY NUISANCE.—Mr. Crawford (of Messrs. Crawford and Boevey) appeared yesterday before Mr. C. P. Cooper, stating that he was instructed by the Municipal Commissioner to obtain a summons against Mr. Shamrao Pandoorung under section 218 of the Municipal Act III. of 1872, charging him with keeping or permitting a nuisance to continue on certain land at Chawulwady of which he is the farzandar. His Worship expressed a reluctance to grant the application and desired Mr. Crawford to have an interview with him regarding the matter in chambers.

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 6th June, was 372, being 3 more than in the preceding week, 16 less than the total of the week ending 1st June 1875, and 40 more than the mean of the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week, 220 births were reported in the different districts of the city. The deaths from small-pox were 32, or 7 less than last week, against 7 in the corresponding week of last year, and an average of 23 in the preceding five years. The rate of mortality per 1,000 of the population was 28·00.

SANGLEEKUR'S FEED TO THE BRAHMINS OF POONA.—On Sunday last His Highness the Sangleekur gave a feast to the Brahmins of Poona and fed about "eight hundred." This dinner party he gave in consequence of his safe arrival at the capital of the Deccan from his pilgrimage from Benares. He likewise gave the above number of Brahmins as duxna, from one rupee to four annas each.—*Poona Observer*, June 8.

LATE AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION AGENT IN THE CANTONMENT CIVIL JAIL.—Mr. H. V. Faulconer, the late auctioneer and commission agent of this station, was arrested under a warrant issued by the Judge of the Small Causes Court of the Poona Cantonment, Colonel G. C. Evezard. Mr. Faulconer after being brought before the above Judge, stated that he had already applied at Bombay for the benefit of the Insolvent Act, and that all his books, assets, and effects had been placed into the hands of the Official Assignee at Bombay. The plaintiff Valleejee Essajee, a Borah merchant of the Bazar, paid the usual batta and Mr. Faulconer was taken to jail.—*Id.*

NIGHT ATTACK PARADE.—One of these most useful, though somewhat tantalizing, manœuvers under the command of Major General Lord Mark Kerr occurred last night, each man being furnished with ten rounds of blank ammunition. Immediately after the firing of the 9 o'clock gun which must have been the signal for attack—a brisk and continuous rifle firing was heard in the direction of the Masonic Lodge; the Gymnasium and along the high ridge of stones thrown up in the excavating of the Kurruckwasla Canal. The night's programme, so far as we could learn, consisted in the 2-15th Foot resisting the advance of an enemy—the 66th coming from Ghorepoorie on to the lines of the former, and a more favourable night for a surprise by an enemy could not have been selected, for, besides a constant dropping of rain, the moon, though fully obscured by dark clouds, made it a matter of some difficulty to discern an object ten paces off. We would advise our readers in future when they hear any firing at night, to consider it as one of these night-attack parades, for now that Lord Mark Kerr has had one of them, he may sure to have another.—*Id.*

COURT-MARTIAL.—At an European General Court Martial held at Neemuch on Wednesday, the 10th day of May 1876, No. 6307 Gunner Robert Baker, E. Battery 4th Bde R. A. was arraigned on the charge of insubordination accompanied with personal violence in having at Neemuch on or about the 10th day of April 1876, struck with his clenched fist No. 4860 Sergeant Patrick Halpin, of the 4th Brigade, R. A., the said No. 4860 Sergeant Patrick Alpine, of the 4th Brigade R. A. being his superior officer and being in the execution of his office. The Court find that the prisoner No 6307 Gunner Robert Baker, E. Battery 4th Brigade R. A. is gulity of the charge and sentence the prisoner No. 6307 Gunner Robert Baker, E. Battery 4th Brigade R. A., to suffer penal servitude for the term of five years. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief confirmed the sentence and with the sanction of Government the first two years of the penal servitude are to be carried out in India. The prisoner will be sent to the Presidency under charge of an escort, and handed over to the civil power under the orders of the Brigadier, General Commanding the Bombay District, in view to the sentence of penal servitude being carried into effect.—*Id.*

THE DISTRESSED VILLAGERS OF GOLWOOD FUND.

WE have received on account of the distressed villagers of Golwood the sum of Rs. 10 from J. B., and from Dosabhoy Framjee, Esq. Rs. 10. The condition of the remnant of the population in this village must necessarily be very wretched, but owing to the small number of people the demands on the charity of the benevolent are not likely to be very great, at the same time assistance is urgently wanted with as little delay as possible. The money will be sent to the Collector of the district for distribution.

THE EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL ENDOWMENT FUND.

Amount previously acknowledged Rs.	77,092	6	5
Parel Mechanics' Institution, proceeds of ball given by the Members	95	8	6
Amount collected in boxes at Grant Road	2	6	0
Amount collected in boxes at Ahmedabad	1	0	5
Part of earnings at sundry Ladies' Stalls at the Fancy Bazaar, 8th instalment	272	12	0
Mrs Hall's proceeds of Bazaar at Matheran	701	9	0
Found in the Cathedral box	7	0	0
Mr. Walker, B. B. & C. I. Railway	3	0	0
Rs...	78,175	10	8

ARMY FUND.

Amount already acknowledged Rs.	5,354	10	1
Rs.	83,530	[illegible]	[illegible]

THE SUIT FOR DAMAGES AGAINST THE PORT TRUSTEES.

J. A. SHEPHERD VS. THE PORT TRUSTEES OF BOMBAY.

THE suit brought by Mr. J. A. Shepherd against the Port Trustees to recover Rs. 20,000 for damages sustained by reason of the publication of two resolutions passed by the defendants derogatory of the plaintiff's character as a mail contractor, &c., was called on again yesterday before Mr. Justice Green at the High Court. Mr. Gill and Mr. C. Turner, instructed by Messrs. Fletcher and Smith, appeared for the plaintiff. The Advocate General, with Mr. Pigot, instructed by Messrs. Hearn and Cleveland, appeared for the defendants.

The cross-examination of Mr. John Hammett was continued by the Advocate General. Witness spoke of the repairs done by Messrs. Fraser and Miller for the plaintiff's boats from time to time, as well as to the Dromedary.

Re-examined by Mr. Gill—There were in all three accidents to the Dromedary. Mr. Shepherd repaired what was injured in two accidents, but not in the third. Witness did not know how or when the third accident occurred. He did not know anything about it. The first accident was the breaking of the eccentric; and the second was the giving way of the liner of the eccentric strap. Witness could not say in which accident the piston rod was bent. The bending of the piston rod was an unusual occurrence. Mr. Shepherd paid Rs. 300 for the damage to the eccentric. The machinery on board the plaintiff's vessels, except the Nagotna which witness had not visited, was quite as good as that of the Dromedary.

Rustomjee Bomonjee, a general supplier of stores for steamers in the employ of the plaintiff, said his duty was to get stores from the contractors and send them on board. Referring to certain bills, witness named the stores he supplied to the Dromedary by desire of the plaintiff.

Mr. John Fraser, partner in the firm of Messrs. Fraser and Miller, said he was lately in Scotland and returned to Bombay in February 1876. Witness had seen the estimates prepared by Mr. Hammett for the Dromedary; they were fair estimates looking to the prices ruling in the market; and witness would even now undertake to do the work at those prices. He had been on board the Dromedary on the 11th or 12th March last. He considered she was a vessel only fit to be broken up: she would be too expensive for any party but Government to maintain her.

To the Advocate General—She is fit for the work of a steam tug. She is far too expensive for any one to work her. I don't know she was used by Government to assist vessels in distress. I don't know she is substantially built.

The Judge—How do you pretend to estimate her value at Rs. 20,000 if you are only guessing the amount of iron that is in her?

Witness—I guess from the value of iron and the length and breadth of the vessel as well as from the prices which have lately been paid in Bombay for small vessels.

Syed Cassum, an engine driver for ten years in the employ of the plaintiff, held a Government certificate as an engineer. He was in charge of the Dromedary after the first accident. The wooden liners of the eccentric and the bolts broke down, and new metal liners were put in. The bolts afterwards broke down again. The machinery was properly lubricated. When witness opened the air pumps by desire of the plaintiff, he found no dirt or mud in them. When he went on board, two of the furnace doors were cracked, and two more cracked after he went. Witness could give no reason; but when the steamer was in motion, the doors cracked. The cracks were in the corner and did not affect the fire. The steamer afterwards grounded, but no accident occurred then. The accident occurred when she was in deep water.

The evidence of this witness was not finished when the Court adjourned until to-day.

MATRIMONIAL SUIT.

(Before the Hon'ble SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)

ELIZABETH BROWN VS. STEPHEN BROWN.

THIS case came on for hearing yesterday at the High Court.

Mr. Kirkpatrick and Mr. Hart, instructed by Messrs. Fletcher and Smith, appeared for the petitioner; the respondent appeared in person.

Mr. Kirkpatrick read the petition from which it appeared that the parties were married in January 1804 at Lahore, that they lived together for one month, after which the respondent deserted the petitioner and did not allow her any maintenance. One child was born to them, which died after seven days.

Mr. Kirkpatrick then addressed the Court saying that previous to their marriage the petitioner was a widow with two children and was the mistress of the Infant School at Byculla. The respondent was a widower with three children and was connected with one of railways. His three children were at the Byculla schools, and he took advantage of visiting them to make the acquaintance of the petitioner and the result was that finding she was thrifty woman and saved some money he married her on January 1874 at Lahore. Previous to their marriage the respondent drew money from his wife, and amongst other sums of money she paid Rs. 200 to the Byculla Schools on account of his children. She also bought clothes and found the funds for furnishing the house at Lahore. After about a fortnight the respondent appeared to get tired of his wife's society, and he accordingly asked a family of the name of Elliott to live with them, so that in all there were about fifteen people in the house. The petitioner was the manager of the house and asked the respondent for money for household expenses, but he did not give her any, so she had to sell some of her things, to borrow money, and to get things on credit to carry on the house. About the end of January she told her husband it was impossible to go on as they were and, he then asked her to sell some plated ware which belonged to her late husband. This she refused to do upon which a quarrel ensued, and he said that she only wanted the things for show. He was also annoyed, because she refused to beat one of his children who was crying. Another thing that annoyed him was that she told him about a month after their marriage that she was pregnant, upon which he replied that he thought he had married an old woman who would not bother him with children, and he found he had married a mule faced brute, who was going to increase his family. He also locked her up in her room on one occasion. On the 1st February the Elliotts left the bungalow, and the same evening the respondent took his three children with him and followed them, leaving the petitioner and her two children without money. She sent to him for money and he gave her a rupee now and then. On 3rd February respondent sent his three children to school, and on the following day he brought the landlord with two or three men and sold off all the things, keeping the proceeds himself. On the evening of that day he wrote to her saying that he didn't want her any more, but he would give her Rs. 30 a month for maintenance. She said she would go to Bombay if he would pay her expenses, and this he promised to do. On the 13th or 14th February she started for Bombay with her children. He paid for her ticket but did not pay for her luggage, and when she reached Bombay she had about Rs. 50 to pay. No maintenance was paid to her, and it was only by the assistance of friends that she was able to get along. She wrote to the Superintendent of the railway upon which her husband was employed and asked him to send her part of her husband's pay, but he replied saying that he was very sorry but he had no power to do so. She afterwards went to Lahore to see him, but he received notice of her coming and fled to Agra. She followed him there and sued him in the Police Court for her maintenance, but the suit was dismissed on the ground that they separated by mutual consent. She therefore had to come back to Bombay and support herself by going out as a nurse, and she had brought this suit as a pauper. In January last she heard that respondent was in the B. I. S. N. Company's service, and in March she wrote to him for her maintenance. She received no answer to her letter, but in April 5th he came to her house and abused her. In his letter of the 4th February he stated that his reason for separating from her was that she was in the habit of getting drunk. This charge, however, he should prove to be groundless. He then called

Elizabeth Brown who deposed—I am the wife of the respondent. I became acquainted with him in September 1872. I was then matron of the Byculla Schools. I was then a widow with 2 children. Mr. Brown was a widower with three children. We were married at Lahore on 1st January 1874. We were at Lahore about ten days before we were married. At the time of my marriage I had between Rs. 700 and Rs. 900 and some furniture. We took a house at Lahore after our marriage, and I partly furnished it. My husband was a fitter on the Scinde and Punjaub Railway. There was another family named Elliot living with us in the bungalow. They were brought there by Mr. Brown before I got there. I kept the house at first. The Elliotts gave me Rs. 5 from Jan. 7th to Jan. 31st. Mr. Brown gave me his pay, but that was not sufficient. For the first few days we lived happily together. When I asked Brown for money he told me to sell a box of plate, but I refused to do so. This was our first quarrel. He told me that I wanted to keep the plate for show. I also refused to beat his child which annoyed him. He then told me I could go about my business. I had one child by Mr. Brown. I remember telling him I was pregnant. I told him this on 25th January. He then told me to take medicine. The Elliotts left the house on the 1st February 1874. Up to that time my husband and I were on pretty good terms. He left the house in the evening with his children and his property. He went to the same house as the Elliotts were in. I had to send a servant to him for money. He used to send me a rupee every now and then. He used to come every day to the house for the purpose of abusing me and raising a quarrel. I remained there till the 12th or 13th February, when I left for Bombay. About this time he sold off all the furniture, a portion of which belonged to me. I received a letter on 4th February suggesting that I should leave and that he would pay me maintenance. I was accused of drunkenness in the letter. There is no truth in this latter assertion. My husband provided funds for my own journey but not for my children's, nor did he pay for luggage. I arrived at Bombay about the 17th or 18th February. I never received the Rs. 30 a month or any part of it. I applied for it, but the Superintendent said he could not give me anything. I saw respondent in August 1874 at Agra. I sued him there for maintenance but failed. I next saw him on 5th April, 1876. Up to that I had received no money for my support. In Bombay I went out in service to support myself. I lived with Mrs. Macdonald, the wife of Colonel Macdonald and with Lady Souter. They neither of them accused me of drunkenness. I have testimonials from them. On 8th March I wrote to respondent for maintenance, and I had no answer till 5th April, when he came to my house and abused me. I did not consent to my husband leaving me.

Cross-examined by the respondent—You left me because I refused to sell the plated-ware, and because I would not knock your child on the head.

The respondent continued his cross-examination for some time, but did not succeed in eliciting anything of importance from the witness. He then asked that the case might be adjourned to enable him to call his witnesses. He said he had only heard that morning that they were in Bombay.

Mr. Kirkpatrick objected to the case being postponed as the respondent had notice served to him on 22nd April.

His Lordship said he would adjourn the case for one day to enable the respondent to call his witnesses. Mr. Kirkpatrick said he had one witness to call, and that would conclude his case. He then called Sir Frank Souter, C. S. I, who deposed: I am the Commissioner of Police in Bombay. I have known Mrs. Brown since 1865. She took service in May 1865 with me. She was in our service for some months after our arrival in England. About this time last year she took service with me again. I have known her off and on when she has not been in our service. I never had any reason to believe that she was anything but a woman of very good character indeed. I never saw anything in her behaviour to make me suspect her of being intemperate.

The petitioner was then recalled and in answer to the Court said there was nothing said about a separation till 28th January when he told her she could go about her business. I took a small glass of rum punch as I did not feel well, and Mr. Brown smelling it accused me of being drunk, which I denied. The case was then adjourned till to-day.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL preserves, strengthens and beautifies the human hair, prevents it falling off or turning grey and eradicates scurf, dandriff, &c. ROWLANDS' KALYDOR eradicates all spots, freckles and cutaneous eruptions, and produces a beautifully clear and delicate complexion. Sold by all chemists, druggists, and at all bazaars and [illegible] Hatton Garden, [illegible] Bombay whole- [illegible] Limited.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s s. s. GEELONG, Captain C. Fraser, will sail to-day for Aden and Suez, with the English mails and the following passengers:—

FOR SOUTHAMPTON.

Mr and Mrs A Scott and four children
Capt and Mrs Frere and infant
Mr Jackson
Mr Richard Barker
Lieut Col Oakes
Lieut W G Bowyer, R E
Mr Foster
Master W Foster

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr L Moore
Mr R J Crosthwaite

FOR VENICE.

Mr George Manisty
Mr G F Ebeling

COURT OF PETTY SESSIONS.

THE Court of Petty Sessions assembled yesterday at the Fort Police Court composed of Mr. C. P. Cooper, the Senior Magistrate of Police, as Chairman, Mr. Charles Levett Yeats and Mr. Narayen Wassoodew as members of the Court.

The cases on the calendar for disposal were as follows:—Jumal Geega charged with having in his possession a greater quantity of opium than one quarter of a Surat seer contrary to clause 4, section X. of Rule Ordnance and Regulation XXI. of 1827. Two appeals against the rate of assessment by the Municipal Commissioner, viz., that of Bhasker Manockjee in respect of his house No. 3, situated at Obelisk Road (part heard on the last occasion) and of Morojee Cashinath in respect of his dhurrumsalla No. 9, situated at Breach Candy Road, besides which sixty houseowners of houses situated at Trinity Chapel Street, 2nd Marine Lane and 3rd Dhobie Talao, were summoned for not paying the Municipal Commissioner's bill for expenses incurred by the Municipality in connecting the drainage of their respective houses to the public sewer.

The opium case and the appeals were postponed for hearing to the 15th instant. In respect of the sixty house-owners, several paid up the claim of the Municipal Commissioner, summons were not served upon others, others again who undertook to pay were referred to the Municipal Commissioner, and the remainder were postponed for hearing to the 15th instant.

THE EFFORTS TO PLEASE OF THE STAR COMPANY.

THERE is very little fun in this world. Take the London *Punch* as being typical of fun, and consider that it is the result of a week's amalgamation of the wittiest thoughts and sketches—of a number of men trained to comic literature, men who have all the advantages of the varying ideas suggested by the London life about them—and in nine numbers out of ten there is scarcely any sketch in any single publication except the cartoon that will bear looking at twice, or any joke that is above that of the conversation of the dinner table. What, then, must be the difficulty under which dramatic performers in this country labour who endeavour to get fun out of the topics of the day? Where audience and performers are alike weary and where any sense of fun, which either may have originally possessed, has been ground out by a course of heat, worry and mosquitoes, and by the depressing elements incidental to Bombay in the few weeks preceding the monsoon—taking all this into consideration the efforts of the little troupe now in the Fort to create fun are creditable. Their work is hard as they have to rely entirely upon themselves, and have no help from scenic effects, every application being of the most homely and primitive description—each and all are, however, in their different ways amusing and anxious to please which is half the battle.

The performance on Wednesday night consisted of the farce "Nursery Chickweed," followed by an entertainment of a varied description of songs and dances. We noticed that the late chief mate of Kerner's steam launch who has lately obtained the important post of check-taker in the theatre, had to retire when Mr. Holmes sang the "Song of Songs," and we think he was right, for the musical efforts of Mr. Holmes were not of the highest order. Miss Williams sang several songs with her usual good taste and the entertainment seemed to give satisfaction to a well filled house.

SEASON REPORTS.

THE following Season Reports for the week ending 31st ultimo are published for general information:—

Kurrachee.—River at Kotri on 27th, 11 feet 9 inches against 8 feet 10 inches last year. Kulri flowing 21st May. Slight rain and hail in Dadu and Sehwan talukas on 20th. Two fresh cases of small-pox in Kurrachee, both recovering. Western Nara closed for foundation of railway bridge.

Shikarpur.—River 6 inches lower than on same date last year. Kharif operations commenced. Fever prevalent in nine talukas. Disease among horned cattle in two talukas.

Hyderabad.—River falling daily.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Weather fair. Water wanted; canals dry.

Ahmedabad.—Cholera same as before: in city cases 14, deaths 10.

Surat.—Twenty-two cholera cases in city, 5 fatal; 67 in Bardoli, 18 fatal.

Broach.—Cholera in Jambusar and Wagra talukas. Clearing of fields commenced.

Kaira.—Cholera cases 348, deaths 144; disease mostly prevalent in Thasra taluka; in other talukas it is decreasing.

Khandesh.—No change.

Nasik.—Small-pox in city.

Thanna.—Three cholera cases in a village in Bassein taluka, one fatal. Small-pox prevails in three talukas. Land being prepared for cultivation in Bhiwandi taluka.

Poona.—No change.

Ahmednagar.—Cloudy westerly winds; thunderstorm with hail in Akola taluka.

Sholapur.—Nine deaths from cholera in taluka Sholapur.

Satara.—No change.

Belgaum.—Prices rising. Deaths from cholera 242.

Dharwar.—Rain wanted. Rice sown in some places, in others sowing delayed for want of rain. Cholera prevails.

Kanara.—Sowing for monsoon crop commenced Rain 1 inch in Mundgod, Yel'apur, and Haliyal. Cholera continues above ghat.

Kaladgi.—349 deaths from cholera.

Rajkot.—Weather very hot and cloudy. Cholera continuing in Sorath and Hallar.

Wadhwan.—Weather warm. Cholera in Jhalawad, cases 128, fatal 95. Cotton Season nearly over.

Colaba.—(Report for the week ending 29th ultimo). Public health good.

Ratnagiri.—(Report for the week ending 23rd ultimo). Nachni and nagli crops being reaped. Preparatory agricultural operations completed.

General remarks.—Cholera generally prevalent, except in the Deccan and Konkan. Rain wanted everywhere.

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

THE P. AND O. COMPANY.

(*Englishman.*)

THE English in India owe an undoubted debt of gratitude to the P. and O. Company. The name of the Company is a household word with us; and most Anglo-Indians have very pleasant memories of weeks spent on one or other of the fine steamers which comprise the Company's fleet. The complaints to which we have referred, and with which, recurring as they do annually, most of our readers are doubtless familiar, are in many cases, to our thinking, quite unfounded, and the criticisms which we have sometimes heard, have generally served to confirm our impression of the general excellence of the service, showing, as they do, how very little there really is to complain of. It is a point, too, worthy of notice that the large majority of complaints come from homeward bound travellers—men either in positive bad health, after a more or less prolonged stay in this country, or, at the best, wearied and shaken by the heat and toil of the Indian day. We do not by any means say that the P. and O. service is perfect, or that anything like perfect comfort is to be experienced on board the P. and O. steamers, nor have we any desire whatever to cover the shortcomings of the Company. On the contrary, it is because we believe much might be done to improve the service, and increase its popularity, that we are at present writing on the subject. But we think we only do simple justice to the P. and O. Company when we say that our countrymen in India owe it a debt of gratitude, and that it has done much to smooth the path of travellers to and from the East. No one who, after a lengthened period of heavy work in this country, has experienced the absolute rest which the wearied brain enjoys on one of these steamers, will deny this; and even the most inveterate grumbler must admit that, all things considered, the comfort of the P. and O. steamers is wonderful. The Company's fleet may safely be said to be unsurpassed; indeed, is not, we believe, equalled by that of any service in the world.

The officers of the company are, for the most part, men of ability and experience, who may be absolutely depended upon in cases of necessity, and they also enjoy a well-deserved reputation for being, as a body, courteous and intelligent gentlemen, with whom it is a pleasure to travel. Indeed, the prosperity and popularity of the P. and O. Company have hitherto been, we believe, principally due to their magnificent ships and to the very high character of their officers. We can remember very few instances of thoroughly bad seamanship on the part of P. & O. officers, and, taking into consideration how many long voyages are made by the Company's vessels, the number of accidents is infinitesimally small. In these respects, there is as yet no perceptible falling off; but we cannot help thinking, and we do most strongly think, that the Directors of the Company are pursuing a suicidal policy in reducing the salaries of their officers, and in undermanning their vessels. The opening of the Suez Canal and the general depreciation of trade, resulting in very heavy reductions in freight, coupled with the deduction of £20,000 from the Government subsidy, have necessitated the immediate adoption by the Company of stringent economical measures; but it seems to us that they have begun at the wrong end with their reforms. They have reduced—in many cases largely reduced—the salaries of their officers; they have reduced the crews, and especially the European portion of the crews, of their ships; they have abolished Steward's fees, and have thereby not only removed a great inducement to good men to remain in their service, but also taken out of the hands of the Pursers a very important and necessary power; and they have in other ways done of late many things calculated to create discontent among their servants, and dissatisfaction among the public who travel by their steamers. How the unwise measures to which we have alluded have produced an effect so undesirable, we propose to show some other morning, when we shall also point out some more legitimate directions in which, it seems to us, economy might be practised without endangering efficiency, or engendering dissatisfaction.

A SCENE IN THE COURT OF THE SUBORDINATE JUDGE OF COCHIN OR FACT STRANGER THAN FICTION.

(*Cochin Argus*, June 3.)

THE Court of the Subordinate Judge of Cochin was, on Friday afternoon, the scene of a disgraceful occurrence, the like of which although common in the backwoods of America, is happily rare if not almost unknown in India. Our readers are aware that the hearing of the great case of Volkart Brothers versus P. Marcar was resumed on Monday last before the Subordinate Judge, Mr. D'Silva. Messrs. Kapp and Payne—the two inseparables—who represent the plaintiffs, were in their accustomed places, and so was Mr. Gantz, Barrister-at-law who appears for the defence. Nearly the whole of this week, Mr. Jung, the Plaintiffs' Agent in Cochin, was in the witness-box, and although he had been subjected to a pretty stiff cross-examination, in the course of which, he was often observed to turn imploringly towards the direction in which his friends sat when any question which he could not well parry, was put to him, everything went on smoothly and in perfect harmony between the [illegible] gentlemen employed in the case. Yesterday afternoon during the cross-examination of Mr. Jung, Mr. Gantz asked a question to which Mr. Payne objected, and the court having upheld the objection, Mr. Gantz waived it; but asked that it may be recorded. Mr. Payne expressed acquiescence, adding in a contemptuous tone:—"So that it may be seen elsewhere what sort of questions are put by counsel." Whereupon, Mr. Gantz, referring, no doubt, to the signals exchanged between the witness and his party, remarked that he only wished he could have put down on the records what unfortunately cannot be put down, and that is, the looks of the witness when he is under cross-examination in the direction of the counsel on the other side, and the signs made by the gentleman sitting next to him. On this Mr. Payne jumped up and burst out in the following language:—"You scoundrel do you mean to accuse me, a gentleman, of such a thing? I am a gentleman, Sir, and you dare not say that out of Court. It is only your gown that protects you, you scoundrel. You must be a blackguard. You dare not repeat that out of Court, you blackguard, you scoundrel" and sat down muttering "you black soor." When Mr. Payne concluded, Mr. Gantz who remained perfectly calm and collected while Mr. Payne was relieving his feelings, simply sought the protection of the Court, and asked Mr. D'Silva to note the language that was made use of. As far as he (Mr. Gantz) was concerned, he cared not a rap for such language from such a person, but he asked the Court, as the matter would go further, to bear in mind what had taken place. On hearing this, Mr. Payne again broke out with: "I dare say not, nothing would hurt a scoundrel like you," and bending over the table in the direction of Mr. Gantz, his face white with rage, and tucking up his shirt sleeves, he again dared Mr. Gantz to repeat what he had said, out of Court. Mr. Gantz, who still remained perfectly cool, only remarked that he had made no insinuations against Mr. Payne. Not a word of rebuke, not a word of remonstrance fell from the Bench, and emboldened by the impunity with which Mr. Payne was allowed to discharge his Billingsgate, Mr. Kapp thought it was time he had his innings, and getting up, he went out and remarked something to Mr. Jung, the witness, and on his return, bearing the attention of the Court drawn to circumstance by Mr. Gantz, he turned round and called somebody (Mr. Gantz, we presume) "a blackguard," supplementing it with the remark that if the Court wanted it, he was ready to "endorse" what he and Mr. Payne had said, though he did not go so far as to inform the Court that he was also a "gentleman" which he should have done to cap his elegant observations. During this time, an immense crowd had gathered in the Court, witnessing the frantic frenzy and rage of Mr. Payne the "Gentleman," while Mr. D'Silva sat perfectly motionless with his head lowered evidently greatly alarmed at the menacing gestures, and disgusted with the filthy language, of Mr. Payne.

We regret exceedingly that we were not in Court during this enlivening episode, and we are therefore indebted to others present for the above account which, from diligent enquiries made of several persons, we do not believe to be exaggerated. Disgraceful Mr. Payne's conduct no doubt was, but the action (or rather want of action) of the Court is to us simply unintelligible. There was a man before it, actively aided and abetted by another, outraging the majesty of the law, and in contemptuous forgetfulness of the respect due to the Bench, indulging in low abuse, employing the vilest epithets, and blackguarding and slanging a gentleman in the most disgraceful manner possible. But the Court did nothing, absolutely nothing, either to vindicate its own dignity or to soothe the feelings of Mr. Gantz. We grieve to say that the Court was not equal to the occasion. It was dumbfoundered, stupefied, and paralysed, while Mr. Payne rattled away, flinging dirt right and left, to his heart's content.

Mr. Gantz is a Eurasian Barrister, well known and highly respected on the Malbar Coast as well as at Madras and he had, to say the least, a right to expect that protection from a Eurasian Judge, which would not have been denied him by a Court presided over by a Native Judge. There is another important point which the Court seems to have lost sight of. We refer to the use of the word *black soor*. The defendants in this case are Moplahs who, like all other Musulmans, flare up at the epithet. Yesterday, Mr. Payne applied it to Mr. Gantz, to-morrow he might apply it to the defendants, who may not show the same prudence as Mr. Gantz. The result will be that the Court will be the scene of a bloody encounter between the Moplahs and Europeans in which the latter are sure to get the worst of it. It is necessary that we should place this on record, in justice to the defendants in this case, who, above all things, do not wish to have a quarrel forced on them.

AGRICULTURE IN CASHMERE.

(*To the Editor of the "Indian Agriculturist."*)

SIR,—The Summer of Cashmere is fast approaching the regular weather of spring has quickly brought vegetation into full leaf and cultivators are busy getting in their seeds. Fruit trees have set their flowers well: Cherries are nearly the size of marbles, the Apricot, Peach, Plum, Apple, Pear, Walnut and Mulberry Trees came into blossom at the same time and have commenced to swell their fruit: the Quince is later and has just gone out of bloom.

The grape vines are showing fruit, and if the weather continues as now at the time of flowering there will be a good show of grapes. It is a grand sight to see the vines hanging on trees in all parts of the valley. Some grow on rocky places and are somewhat stunted, others on the low grounds have grown to an immense size. I measured the stems of number in Srinugar at distances of one to ten feet from the roots:—at one foot thirty-eight inches round, another at ten feet thirty-four inches round, and a great many measuring at heights up to twenty feet from ten to twenty inches in birth. It has been the custom to plant them to climb up the Popular, (*populus ciliata*) and they reach to heights varying from 50 to 70 feet. I believe the Maharajah has several what may be termed vineyards; one of them I have seen its area could not be less than 10 acres and probably more. It had some very good rods in it and the wood on the whole equal to the best that I have seen in an English vinery. The *males* have a better knowledge of pruning than those of Hindoostan; but have no regular system, simply opening out the wood by pruning down to six or two eyes; other rods are felt long just as there is room, and from what I could see they do not distend. I believe a French gentleman who is to be in the Maharajah's service has arrived at Jummoo on his way to commence growing Beet for sugar and I believe vines for making wines so that something may be expected in a few years, after he has got accustomed to the country, language, ways of the people, &c. It is surprising that in such a fine climate there are not more European plants grown for the use of the people and cattle. Turnips, mangold-wurzel, grains, vetches and vegetables could be grown with as little trouble as in England, if they were once understood. A few things are grown but of the most primitive kinds. There is a variety of sprouting cabbage that gives a few greens during the winter and early spring and now it is seeding. There is also a turnip; but what I saw which had stood through the winter, were but little larger than an egg and of no use for cattle and too woolly for an European to eat. The large white radish of Hindoustan is produced here early, also sag and these are the principal spring vegetables. By growing late winter and early springs crops for cattle, there would soon be an improvement in the breed. It is at this season that the animals fall away to mere skeletons. The chief fodder is rice straw, and in certain places grass taken out of the lakes dried and stored. The ponies are more prized than bullocks and cows, and some get a little barley with the rice straw, while others fall into the lowest condition. It is no less astonishing how quickly the animals fatten after the grass has begun to grow. I notice a great deal more wild clover and other kinds of grasses more numerous than in Hindoostan. Wheat and barley which are sown in the Autumn, are now coming into ear in the early parts of the valley. Linseed and gram of which there appears to be little sown, are about five inches high: maize is just coming up and paddy is being sown. I must not omit to mention that the Maharajah has granted the Murree Brewery Company, Limited, to experiment on the cultivation of hops, the Government finding the labour; the Company the roots and supervision. About 15,000 Hills have been planted in three different parts of the valley, and where water is available the plant grows well here, but is not known how the flower turns out; there is plenty of good soil and water in the valley, manure being the principal thing required, and it is to be hoped that the Government will not make the cost of labour too great to be a success. There are plants growing here that were brought by a Mr. Montgomery. I believe he was of the Survey, some 14 to 15 years ago and they have spread to a very large size, so there is no fear but that the roots will bear the climate. There has been no rain of consequence since the 11th, 12th and 13th of April; at that date heavy rain and snow fell, in some parts the cultivators said that as much snow as 9 inches fell. The daily temperature in the shade of my tents is 80 degrees and 45 degrees Fhr. Srinagur is a little warmer.

Cashmere, 12th May 1876. I. B.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Constant Success.—No diseases are more trying to the temper, and more exhausting to the constitution, than the pains in muscles and joints caused by exposure to wet or cold. Wherever the seat of suffering it will only be necessary to foment the affected part with warm water, dry thoroughly, and immediately rub in Holloway's inestimable Ointment to obtain ease. Gout, rheumatism, neuralgia, and tic doloreux are soon relieved and ultimately cured by the use of this unequalled Unguent, aided by Holloway's purifying and aperient Pills. Under this judicious treatment the afflicted parts soon cease to ache, and shortly regain their natural sensibility and appearance. These remedies are invaluable for [illegible] spinal affections and nervous [illegible]

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SOURCES OF INDIA'S INCOME.

(*The Madrs Mail.*)

THE Indian revenues of the present day have not yet become the subject of much philosophical research. The finances of the East India Company were periodically scrutinised, but either being, or at any rate supposed to be recuperative and elastic, they excited little more than significant shakes of the head from political economists like Macculloch. The nodding of grave economists has by no means ceased since India has risen to an Imperial footing, and in only the last budget review the Indian Chancellor gives expression to anxiety while he speaks of progress. Mere discussion of the items of the Indian Budget is apt to end where it began, solving no difficulty, and discovering but a scant margin. But if these are arranged, as has been attempted in the table below, under the same heads which appear in the Budget of Great Britian presented to Parliament, the contrasts are those of widely differing latitudes. First comes the table of the British and Indian revenues separated for the United Kingdom and the Empire.

	Great Britain.	India.
Customs	£20,250,000	£2,576,000
Excise	...27,650,000	2,369,000
Stamps	...11,000,000	2,476,000
Land Tax	... 2,500,000	20,590,000
Income Tax	... 4,100,000	5,966,000
Post Office	... 5,950,000	821,000
Telegraph Service	... 1,325,000	206,000
Crown Lands	... 395,000	744,000
Miscellaneous	... 4,100,000	12,496,000
	£77,270,000	£48,174,000

It is an interesting geographical study to compare the sources of national income in a warm and a cool country. In the case of India, however, the influence of a European race on Asiatic conditions has altered the results which were strictly due to geology and climate. For example Mr. Telford laid it down as an axiom that a man can do only half the work below 40 deg. north latitude than he can above that limit. Hence the Indian revenue should by theory be about half the British, or 39 millions sterling, whilst by the table it is seen to be now 48 millions pounds. Passing to a cursory consideration of each main tributary of receipt, we have British "customs" yielding 20¼ millions, and Indian only 2½. This speaks of a feeble import trade in articles which will bear duty. Some disparity is to be expected between the wants of people in warm and cold countries, but till Telford's ratio is reached the Indian politician should not be satisfied. Customs are are a sound and creditable source of revenue with that treasure trove of islands and peninsulas—"Excise' is in some respects a gloomy and suspicious head of account. The figures for the latter are 27½ millions for the United Kingdom and 2⅜ millions for India. Abundance, hard work, and care are all mixed up with an excise duty, and if the numerals have any correspondence, there is a vast difference in some of the social circumstances of the two populations worth investigation. "Stamps" make the collection of a revenue almost a literary occupation. The purchaser of a stamp directly reimburses the State for the protection under which business can alone be transacted, and public fidelity guaranteed. It is itself a ticket in a lottery in which there are no blanks. The English Stamp revenue is 11 millions, and the Indian nearly 2¼ millions, still considerably short of the theoretical ratio.

Land tax is only ⅛th as productive in the United Kingdom as in India, being as 2½ to 20½ millions pounds. The Mahommedan tenure in the one case by which the land is the property of the Sovereign and the feudal by which it is under certain obligations the property of the individual, sufficiently account for the land tax returns defying the applied sciences. The probability is that the Indian land tax has reached its utmost limits, which means that it gives full-interest for all the capital which has been already devoted to the soil. Whether the investment of further capital in agricultural improvements would admit of a proportionate increase of land rent, and whether the State is a suitable agency to employ in the matter, are questions still to be argued. Land rents have immensely risen in Great Britain with the prosperity of the country, and an advance of the Indian peasantry from their present depression could hardly fail to lengthen the tropical rent rolls. 4-1/10 millions pounds are returned by the British "Income Tax." In the table to which these remarks are appended, it may surprise our readers to observe the appropriate column for India filled by a large sum. The Indian Income tax was supposed to have been laid on the shelf, if not abolished. The figures are the product of the salt tax, which being imposed on a necessary of existence takes a small sum out of the earnings of everybody, and is therefore in reality a tax on income. The amount of the salt tax is at least 5⅝ millions. If rendered equal for all Presidencies, though not free from an oppressive incidence, it is less open to risks of extortionate collection, while as Hindustan is now situated, a reduction of this impost at all approaching abolition would be a transfer of attack to the vitals of the State. From a wide and humane point of view, probably the repeal of the salt tax, and the levy of a direct income tax to the same amount may seem desirable. Yet the existence of a personal tax of 5⅝ millions in India as much a matter of course as salt on a dinner table, explains the difficulty of raising a collateral tax differing only in amount, from the same payers.

The British Post Office gives a revenue of 5⅝ millions, and the Indian a little more than two-thirds of a million. Considering the long standing of the postal system of the British islands, and the concentration of business with their manageable areas, this difference is not wonderful. But the small comparative gross receipts of the Indian Post Office are the index to a tranquillity inconsistent with much traffic either in ideas or commodities. This surely is remediable. A reduction of Indian overland to Australasian rates would bring packets and letters to Bombay, for which there is ample room in the mail steamers. The local correspondence again will increase with the numbers who learn to write, and the certainty of delivery. No war can be waged, or indemnity paid with the profits of any conceivable Post Office. So with the "Telegraphs." This service in the British Isles yields about 1⅓ millions, and in India less than ¼ million. In the one locality they are an indispensable auxiliary of trade, in the other, they are a part of the ordinary mechanism of Imperial sway. "Tributes" in India correspond in a sufficient degree to the rents of "Crown Lands', in Britain. They are correlatively placed in the above table for the United Kingdom at £395,000 and for India at £744,000. Three quarters of a million is a moderate sum for Native Princes to contribute in return for the kinghtly service of the Britannic army.

The remainder of the revenues are drawn miscellaneously. The total amount is about 12½ millions. Deduct them, and the revenue falls to 35½ millions, or close on theoretical confines. Much of this miscellaneous sum is drawn from China in exchange for the export in chests from Calcutta and Bombay of carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen, and oxygen, chemically combined with a trace of other substances into-opium. Private fortunes have been made, and lands redolent of broom and heather obtained through traffic in the compound. Opium contributes 9¼ millions to the Indian revenue in gross. Its welcome aid is felt to be precarious. The grand distinction between the British and Indian revenue appears to lie in the immunity from extreme taxation which land and incomes enjoy in the one as compared with the others. Indian land is taxed one way with another to the verge of repressing agricultural enterprise, and trade would languish if weighted with additional burthens. With Great Britain, on the contrary, taxation of commerce and affluence is the mainstay, and the resources of the land are held in reserve for occasions of national action. The mode of expenditure of each class of revenue next requires consideration.

THE MADRAS CLAIMANT.

(*Madras Mail.*)

A TEMPRATELY-WORDED and concise memorial of Viziaramarazu, who calls himself "Ex-Zemindar of Palacondah,' has been sent to the Duke of Buckingham, praying for the restoration of his hereditary rank and estates. In this document the memorialist confines himself to respectfully submitting that his half-brother, the late Zemindar, being illegitimate, was wrongfully placed in possession of the zemindary; that the memorialist is the rightful heir as the legitimate son of his father in preference to an illegitimate son; that no act of that illegitimate son could vitiate the memorialist's title; that the memorialist did not commit treason; that he is innocent of all offences that he has a right to succeed as the sole representative of his father: and that his long imprisonment has prevented his making an earlier application to Government. When forcibly removed from the country of his birth to Vellore, Viziaramarazu was a boy of eleven years of age; and his removal was ordered not because of any suspicion of his own, or his mother's loyalty, but simply as a necessity of State, and in compliance with the order of a Court Martial presided over by a Lieutenant. His mother was compelled to share his imprisonment, and she still lives, aged eighty, in the hope that her son's wrongs will be redressed ere she dies. From 1833 to 1869, or for thirty-six years, were this lady and her son kept close prisoners in the Palacondah Mahal at Vellore, with sentries at the door, who never permitted either to leave the pretincts. Out of the revenue of the sequestrated Zemindary, a sum of Rs. 90 was allowed to Viziaramarazu and Rs. 22 to his mother for their support. When the former reached an adult age, the Government permitted him to negotiate with families in Vizagapatam for his marriage, and three ladies of good family being found willing to share his captivity, were brought down to Vellore, and married the same day to the captive. Only one child, a son, has been the fruit of these unions. This son is now twenty-four years of age, and some years ago desired to marry. The Government sanctioned Rs. 3,000 for the purpose, and a lady was found, who died in child-birth. The Government then sanctioned Rs. 1,500 to enable the young man to contract a second marriage, but no girl of suitable position has yet been found, and he consequently remains a widower. Lord Napier visited Vellore in 1869, saw the claimant in his prison, heard his tale, expressed great sympathy for him, ordered his release on condition that he travels no farther north than Vellore, and increased his subsistence allowance to Rs. 150, at which latter amount it now stands. The claimant was a martyr at the time of Lord Napier's visit to rheumatism and paralysis; but he has partially recovered his health with his freedom, though he is said to be a wreck in appearance. He did nothing to assert his claims during the reigns of Lord Napier and Lord Hobart, nor did he leave Vellore; but he took heart of grace when the Duke of Buckingham arrived, having cheered himself with the hope that so eminent a personage in the territorial aristocracy of England is likely to feel a good deal of sympathy for one who has been wrongfully dispossessed of rank and fortune, and doomed to suffer a protracted imprisonment for being his father's son. He came to Madras to pay the duke a visit last November, when His Grace received him with great kindness, and promised to return his visit at Vellore. He visited "on the same occasion, the Members of Council, who showed much personal sympathy for him, without committing themselves to any promises beyond the vague one of giving his memorial, when it came before them, careful consideration. He then returned to Vellore, and there awaits the decision of the Government, who received his memorial last week. He has no means, few friends, and little influence; for his grievances belong to the history of a dead-and-gone generation; and the British Government in this country have abundant reason to wish that, so far as their own interests are concerned, bygones should be bygones, and accomplished facts be undisturbed. He has been dilatory in his proceedings for obtaining restitution: but before we censure him on that account it would be well to consider whether we ourselves could quickly overcome the numbing mental and physical influences of thirty-six years' imprisonment for—nothing. He has submitted his case one of the leaders of the Madras Bar, and obtained an opinion that shows how irregular was the procedure of Sir Frederick Adam's Government.

He still lives at Vellore not, as Mr. Russell reported "with allowances sufficient to command every comfort," but with scarce enough to keep up a respectable appearance. We trust that if it cannot be regarded as consistent with the interests of the State to place him in possession of the Zemindary which seems to be his by every conceivable right, save that of might, the Duke of Buckingham will succeed in discovering some means for compensating this unfortunate old gentleman to some extent for the life-long wrong that has been inflicted upon him. It is now three-and-forty years, or nearly half a century since he was dispossessed and imprisoned for the faults of a half-brothers who had, with the sanction of the Madras Government, usurped his title and estates. It is his misfortune not his fault that he is not English-born. Were he so, and were his claims upon an English title and estates in England, his case would excite profound public commiseration, and his restoration to his rights would be enforced by an appeal to the law Courts. It is open to him to plead *in formâ pauperis* for redress in the local law Courts; and should his claim be admitted, the door may be opened to a flood of similar claims in this Presidency from families ruined by the strict observance of Munro's maxim as to confiscated Zemindaries. The Government may well dread this result, and in order to avert it should do something to mitigate the hard conditions of Viziaramarazu's lot.

HICKY'S "GAZETTE."

(Calcutta Correspondent of the *Pioneer.*)

I WELL remember Hicky's *Gazette*. It began in January 1780, and came to grief about the end of 1781. Mr. James Augustus Hickey was the most objectionable rowdy that ever landed in Calcutta. His *Gazette* was always either dull or libellous. He began very mildly. He was the most obedient, humble servant of every one in Bengal who would subscribe four rupees a month for a weekly newspaper—an ugly sheet of dirty foolscap—a miserable four pages with three narrow columns of smeared letter press on every page. There was foreign news; for Great Britain was at war with America, France, and Spain. There was Indian news; for the English were engaged in the first Mahratta war; Colonel Goddard had marched overland from Calcutta to Bombay; and Hyder Ali was preparing to invade the Carnatic. There was a sprinkling of gossip about the Calcutta theatre, races, balls, and masquerades. No gentleman was to bring a servant to a ball except his hookah-bearer. There were advertisements of auctions, taverns, raffles, shops, circulating libraries, and lost property. There was also a Poet's Corner; lines by a lovesick shepherdess; verses on helping a young lady off with her gloves. Mr. Hicky was requested to leave out the advertisements, and insert poetry and puns in their room:—

> "Confusion to the wight that crams
> The hallowed page with tongues and hams!
> Shall Donald come with butts and tons,
> And knock down epigrams and puns;
> With chairs, old cots, and buggies trick ye!
> Forbid it Phœbus, and forbid it Hicky!"

All this was innocent enough; but Mr. Hicky began to pander to other tastes. Captain H. was married last night to Miss P., or else he was going to marry her on some future day. Sir Thomas Rumbold had shaken half a million sterling out of the pagoda tree. Native princes were buying uniforms, breeches, and periwigs. Thirteen ladies had come out to India in one ship; but having had some differences of opinion during the voyage, not one of them had a cap to land in. Balls and entertainments were described; so were the dresses and characters of every individual present; so were the hopes and disappointments of ladies and their lovers. Even the young ladies of Calcutta, especially the once-celebrated Miss Wrangham, were praised or ridiculed in poetry and prose. One young lady was charged with having lain full length upon a sofa, and then and there smoked the hookah of a gentleman who was sitting by her side. Worst of all, the amours of judges, members of council, secretaries and other high officials, were freely ventilated. The morals of that period will scarcely bear inspection after the lapse of a century. To blazon them forth in the columns of a weekly newspaper was not likely to promote the peace of the community. Gentlemen had fallen into the cheerful habit of mistaking one another's wives for their own. Those who had left their wives in England adopted the genial philosophy of Thomas Moore:—

> "How pleasant to think, that where'er we rove,
> We still can find something that's blissful and dear;
> And when we are far from the lips we love,
> We've but to make love to the lips we are near."

Meantime Calcutta society was degenerating into a Zoological Garden with all the animals loose. There were fierce quarrels and bitter heart-burnings every Saturday. At evening time gentlemen were to be seen oftener than ever moving towards Kidderpore, with swords and pistols in their palanquins. Hastings would have hunted a native to death, just as he hunted Nundcomar; but he had a constitutional dread of his own countrymen. He pondered long and anxiously. He did not deport Mr. Hicky; he did not even stop the *Gazette*. He prohibited the Post Office from distributing the newspaper; and he started a *Gazette of India*, which was to shut up the *Bengal Gazette* of Mr. Hicky. This was the *Gazette of India* that developed the transcendent talents of Seton-Karr and Hugh Sandeman.

For a moment Mr. Hicky was prostrate. He whined over his losses like an afflicted greyhound. He was advised to propitiate the fair Marian. He was assured that the exalted and accomplished lady of the Governor-General was an admirer of his *Gazette*—a fact which brings out a new trait in Marian's character. Mr. Hicky tells all this in his *Gazette*, and confesses that he was afraid of intruding upon such an illustrious personage. He soon began to recover heart. He complained that his family was robbed by Government. Week after week he denounced or worried Hastings under the name of the Great Moghul. He asserted that any favour might be obtained from the Governor-General by delicate attentions to the interesting Marian. He published the strictly private transactions under which the wife of the portrait-painter changed her name from Imhoff to Hastings. At last Sir Elijah Impey interfered—the famous judge who hanged Nundcomar. Mr. James Augustus Hicky was arrested by four European officers and two hundred peons, and brought before the terrible Supreme Court. He was required to furnish bail to the amount of twenty thousand rupees. Meantime the Calcutta public, always remarkable for its sagacity, began to cry out for the rights of Englishman and liberties of the *Press*. Mrs. Hicky was hailed as the Wilkes of Calcutta. He escaped from the talons of the Supreme Court, flourished a little longer, and then disappeared from the scene.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS.

THE SALONICA ASSASSINATIONS.

(*From the "Times" Special Correspondent*)

PERA, May 9.

THE Government of the Porte has published the two following official telegrams addressed to them by Mehemet Refeet Pasha, the *Vali*, or Governor-General of Salonica, giving an account of the murder of the two Foreign Consuls, on Saturday last, a short time after the perpetration of the crime:—

"A Bulgarian girl of Avrat-Hissar, in the neighbourhood of Salonica, who had embraced Islamism, arrived yesterday (Friday) evening by train at the Salonica railway station, for the purpose of authenticating her change of religion before the proper authority. She wore the *feredje* and *yashmak* (the Turkish dress of mantle and veil). At her request, three police *zaptiehs*, who were at the terminus, accompanied her for the purpose of conveying her for the *konak* (residence) of the Governor-General. On the way two individuals on the part of the American Consul, attended by 150 other persons, took her away from the *zaptiehs*, tore her *yashmak* and *feredje*, and having made her get into a carriage, conducted her to the house of a certain Hadji Lazzaro. A crowd of Mussulmans, who were in the public garden and in the street, witnessed this carrying off of the girl. In consequence about 5,000 Mussulmans came to-day (Saturday) to the Governor's *konak*, demanding the restoration of the girl, and declaring that her forcible seizure and carrying off was a public affront. The local authority hastened to assure them that it had already taken steps to procure the restitution of the girl, and succeeded in dispersing the assembled mass of people. The latter, however, crowded into the Saatly-Djami Mosque near the *konak*, to insist upon their demand. As soon as I learnt of this assemblage, I took measures for the speedy restitution of the girl. I sent several local notabilities and superior functionaries to the mosque to persuade the gathering to disperse; I immediately sent for armed assistance to the fortress, to the Imperial corvette Edirne, and a the ironclad on this station, and I ordered the *Redifs* (Reserves) to be called out. Meanwhile, the Consuls of France and Germany, together with a certain Banik oglou proceeded to the mosque in question and advanced amidst the crowd, who sought to impede their further progress. Immediately people had come to tell me of this, I hurried to the mosque in company with the *Cadi* (the Judge). I did all in my power to appease the crowd; I spoke to them words of earnest advice and exhortation, while I awaited the arrival of the military. I endeavoured also, but in vain, to get the Consuls away. The girl being at that moment in the house of the Consul of Germany (Mr. Abbott), the latter wrote a note directing that she should be immediately brought to the mosque. But as there was delay in her arrival, the mob rushed upon the place where we were, and began to break the railings of the windows. Some of the rioters also went to get arms. We struggled body to body against the rioters to protect the Consuls, when, all of a sudden, the mob, entirely tearing away the window irons, fell upon the Consuls and assassinated them both. The crime had scarcely been perpetrated when the girl arrived, and the rioters, on seeing her, began to disperse. The troops also soon reached the scene. At the present moment I am taking all necessary measures for completely dispersing the rioters and restoring order."

A subsequent telegram from the Governor-General adds:—

"The crowd, which was the cause of the lamentable event announced in my previous despatch, has dispersed. As a measure of precaution, I have stationed troops and police *zaptiehs* before all the Consulates and at other points where their presence was necessary. Public tranquillity is secured. The authorities have proceeded to the apprehension of the guilty parties."

The Government of the Porte have deemed it expedient to remove from office the writer of the above despatches, and to appoint as Governor in his stead Eshret Pasha, the man at the head of the Commission of Inquiry, which embarked on Sunday for Salonica, and which may have to give sentence on the conduct of the deposed *Vali*. Among the charges that may be urged against the latter, I do not know whether the Commission will examine that of want of veracity in his report; for its apparent reliance on the credulity and stupidity of its readers is only too much in keeping with the usual style of Turkish public documents of the same nature. I sent you, in a telegram despatched to Odessa yesterday, as impartial a statement of the murder of the two Consuls as I could make out by sifting the conflicting testimony which reached us from a variety of sources. Whatever credit may be given for correctness to other accounts, the tameness of the Governor's report must needs from internal evidence strike every one who puts it to the test of the commonest laws of probability. The Christian girl converted to Islamism, who was travelling to Salonica from her native village, the Governor says, on her arrival at the station, put herself under the protection of three *zaptiehs*, or policemen. She was taken from them by two men acting in the name of the American Consul, aided by 150 persons, the policemen, apparently, offering no resistance, though a crowd of Mussulmans witnessed the carrying off of the girl and the indignity that was offered to the Mussulman neophyte, by violently tearing off the veil from her face. The *Vali*, or those acting upon his authority, engaged to find and restore the missing girl to those who claimed her, but as their diligence did not keep pace with the claimants' impatience, on the following day—that is when the excitement ought to have had time to cool—a large Mussulman mob, 5,000 strong, assembled before the Governor's palace, and, being dispersed by the police, they crowded together in the adjoining mosque, whence neither persuasion nor force seemed to have power to dislodge them. The French and German Consuls, whose interference, if any was meant, could only have availed at the palace, "proceeded to the mosque," where they must have known that neither justice nor mercy awaited them. They "advanced among the [illegible] their further progress." Is it not evident that it was against their will that they were detained at and made to enter the mosque? The girl was not there at the time, and it was by the *Vali*, not by the Mollahs or by the tumultuous assemblage at the mosque, that the question as to the girl's conversion was to be settled. The mob took the law into their own hands, and they began by seizing the persons of their reputed adversaries. The *Vali*, who would have done better had he at once repaired to the mosque in person, sent thither several local notabilities and superior functionaries, who, seemingly, did nothing towards the rescue or protection of the two Consuls. On hearing of their danger, however, the *Vali* at last hastened to the spot, with the Judge, and did all in his power to appease the crowd, and "get the Consuls away." The girl, who was at that moment at the German Consul's house, was sent for, but before her arrival the two Consuls were slaughtered in the *Vali's* presence. The strangest part of the narrative is that among a crowd of 5,000 men, who had met there of deliberate purpose, there was not one armed with either pistol or yataghan, or even a pen-knife—so it must have been, at least, since the assassination had to be accomplished by tearing the iron-bars from the windows! When the Consuls were despatched the girl came in, and, what with her appearance and the troops reaching the scene, the rioters were dispersed, and the *Vali* was left alone, with his own people and the bodies of the two murdered men. No attempt was made to arrest the murderers, and none afterwards to track or otherwise to molest them. It was a murder of which a whole people were the perpetrators, and the authorities impassive or helpless witnesses. The *Vali* adds that "order was immediately restored" and "public tranquillity secured," and, indeed, other accounts assure us that for the rest of that day and throughout Sunday the streets of the town were utterly deserted, and not a soul was to be seen about, the Mussulmans being in too small a minority, and the Christians too destitute of arms not to be prevented by mutual fears from risking an encounter. Salonica numbers about 70,000 people, of which only one-tenth are Mahomedans, and about 30,000 neutral Jews.

One of the points that remains to be cleared, and on which the gravity of the case mainly depends, is the frame of mind of the unfortunate girl (age 13), who was apparently the primitive cause of the disturbance. The *Vali* asserts that she "had embraced Islamism," and that the Christians got hold of her by violence, outraging her by the removal of her *yashmak*. He does not tell us that her conversion was known in the city, that her arrival at the station was expected, or that those who were supposed to be looking for her had any means of recognizing her under her veil. How natural it is to accept the other version—that the girl, on alighting at the platform cried for help, declaring she had been made a Mussulman against her will; and that it was only then that the two servants of the American Consul, who were there with the carriage awaiting their master, who did not come by that train, aided by the bystanders, took her under their protection, smuggled her away in the Consul's carriage, and removed her to a place of safety. Had the girl been seized by the Christians without her consent, surely the *Vali* would have told us that she cried or struggled, or clung to the *zaptiehs* who, according to the *Vali's* report, had her in their keeping. The girl was taken to the house of one Hadji Lazzaro, and subsequently to that of the German Consul, whence, by order of the *Vali*, she was brought to the mosque, just in time to miss witnessing the murder and by her presence to appease the murderers rage. She was left, seemingly in Mussulman hands, and will have little opportunity of repeating her recantation, her terror probably paralysing all her power of ever giving a satisfactory account of what she saw, did, or endured.

The remonstrances of the Pera diplomatists at the interview they had with the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Rashid Pasha, obtained from the Government of the Porte the promise of a compliance with all their demands. These are—1, the appointment of a Commission of Inquiry, the members of which are General Eshret Pasha, the new Governor of Salonica, Vahan Effendi, a Christian, Under-Secretary of State of the Ministry of Justice, the German Consul, M. Gillet, with M. Tischendorff, Dragoman of the German Embassy, and M. Robert, Dragoman of the French Embassy; 2, a solemn funeral in honour of the dead to be attended by all the civil and military authorities at Salonica, and especially by the Imam and Mollahs of the mosque, which was polluted by the blood of the victims of Mahomedan fanaticism; 3, a declaration by the Sultan, expressive of the grief, indignation, and "shame" with which he had heard of the savage deed by which his own Moslems will be held up to the execration of civilized nations; and, 4, the severe punishment of the guilty, and the prevention of similar offences for the future, by more stringent responsibilities being laid on all public functionaries, and by the suppression of those Turkish prints which made appeals to the fanatic passions of Mahomedans by preaching the Holy War.

It may be safely asserted that none of the above promises will be fulfilled. To convict the actual criminals out of that consenting crowd of 5,000 will task the ingenuity of the Commissioners beyond their power. Some poor obscure wretch who had nothing to do with the deed may chance to be hanged as a scape-goat, and, perhaps, mere dismissal may be considered insufficient punishment for the *Vali*. But the actual murderers will hardly be made to suffer for a deed which, considering the alleged provocation and the sacred spot on which it was consummated, will strike all true believers as an expiatory sacrifice offered up in vindication of the outraged cause of Islam.

That strong appeals to the fanaticism of the ignorant Mussulman classes have lately been made both by the Turkish press and by the Softas, monks, who are looked upon as the Mahomedan Jesuits and Dominicans, is only too well known. You are aware, also, that many people here live in constant terror of Christian massacres by the Mussulmans, and the tragedy of Salonica is not calculated to dispel these fears which enthusiastic Turcophiles treat with contempt and ridicule.

The German Consul, Mr. Abbott, an English subject, though native of Salonica, was here not long ago, and was haunted by dreary forebodings of the violent death which awaited him. The French Consul, M. Moulin, was a Frenchman, and a Consul de Carriere, or regulary appointed and salaried Consul. Both of them were married to Greek ladies of distinction, and connected through their wives with the Ottoman Ministers at Rome and Brussels. The American Consul is a Greek; Mr. Blunt, the British Consul, also a Levantine. The French Consul was young, highly esteemed, lately married, and leaves a young wife with two children, and the prospect of a third. The German Consul, also young, married, and with children, had the reputation of a very determined Turcophile.

With respect to the dangers of some bloody scene with which this place was lately threatened, and to which I alluded in my yesterday's telegram, I can only state that the late Minister of War, Dervish Pasha, a man of violent and sanguinary disposition, represented to the Sultan that an attack upon his palace at Meragan was meditated, and asked permission to make some dispositions for his Sovereign's safety. Having obtained the Sultan's assent, Dervish Pasha ordered the troops to be confined to their barracks on Thursday last, to sit up dressed, and with their muskets loaded, giving also orders to the ironclads which are anchored in the Bosphorus to draw up in front of the palace and to point their loaded cannon against Beschichtach, Orta Keui, and Arnaout Keui, the suburbs from which the alleged attack was apprehended. The Russian Ambassador, being informed of these alarming preparations, had himself rowed out to Bebek, the country seat of the Grand Vizier, and at the Ambassador's persuasion the Vizier went up to the Sultan and obtained the instant dismissal of the War Minister. The mischievous Dervish Pasha was on that very day set off into honourable exile as Governor of Diarbekir. It is quite possible that this was all an intrigue, the War Minister's drift being merely to give himself great importance as the saviour of the Sultan, with a view to supplant the Grand Vizier. But, in the meanwhile, every one may see what the consequences of all these arrangements might have been, in the event of a private squabble, a fire, or any other untoward accident being the cause of some sudden alarm.

MR. DISRAELI, MR. LOWE, THE QUEEN, AND PROPRIETY GENERALLY.

(*Scotsman.*)

WHO is the censor? Mr. Disraeli is the man who, at a public dinner in 1871, said—"We cannot conceal from ourselves that Her Majesty is physically and morally incapacitated" from performing certain duties of her high office. That surely was as bad as making comments on the conduct of the Sovereign, and it had the aggravation of not being in accordance with fact. Mr. Lowe's censor is the same man who has oftener than once introduced Her Majesty's name into debates in order to influence the House of Commons. One notable instance was in 1868, when, having been defeated in the House, he made a statement in which Her Majesty's name was used so shamelessly that Mr. Bright took him to task. In bringing the name of the Sovereign to the front, Mr. Bright said, Mr. Disraeli had been guilty of the greatest crime and misdemeanour a Prime Minister could commit. "The other night," said Mr. Bright, "the right honourable gentleman, sometimes with pompousness and sometimes with servility, talked at large of the interviews he had with his Sovereign. I venture to say that a Minister who deceives his Sovereign is as guilty as the conspirator who would dethrone her." That speech might be made over again now—there is nothing in the part of it that has been quoted which would not apply to the recent conduct of the Prime Minister. Still another and a more recent gross misuse of Her Majesty's name by Mr. Disraeli has lately been made known. He, Prime Minister, wrote to the late Mr. Romaine Callender, of Manchester, offering him a baronetcy, and, urging its acceptance on Mr. Callender, he said—"It will mark Her Majesty's approbation of your increasing and successful efforts to enlist the working classes in favour of our admirable constitution." The man who could write that—who could drag in his Sovereign's name as approving the party efforts of one of Mr. Disraeli's followers, is not the man who, with any regard to the fitness of things, should draw heavily upon his stock of abusive epithets in order to denounce Mr. Lowe's indiscretion. Again, what is to be said of Mr. Disraeli's dragging the Queen's name into the speech on Mr. Lowe, as a witness against the truth of the rumour which Mr. Lowe had repeated? There has been nothing as to which the House of Commons has set its face more strongly than the introduction of the name and influence of the Sovereign into debates. The reason is obvious: the House represents the people, and should debate freely without interference from the Crown. It is one of the great glories of the reign of Her Majesty that no attempt has ever been made by her in any way to bring pressure on the Commons. She has been a Constitutional Sovereign, fulfilling her high duties with perfect regard to the Parliamentary privileges of the country. It has been reserved for Mr. Disraeli to drag her name into debate—to put her or seem to put her in a false position, and proportionately to injure her legitimate influence. He has never shown himself particularly scrupulous, and in this case he has not hesitated to sacrifice or attempt to sacrifice the dignity and constitutional character of the Crown in order to point an attack upon a political rival. If Mr. Lowe has sinned in referring to the Queen, what is to be said of the Prime Minister? Mr. Lowe has apologised for his offence; Mr. Disraeli has never had the grace to do so for any of his.

There is one good feature in the storm of Tuesday night. It will dissipate rumours as to the Queen's desires about the new title, and put the responsibility—as it ought always to have been put—upon Mr. Disraeli's shoulders. He is the inventor of the tawdry addition to the styles of the Crown—it is he who has done what could be done to convert its pure gold into bad Mosaic, and he should have full credit for his work. He confesses that years ago he wished the late Lord Derby to agree to give Her Majesty some such new title as that she has now got, and he says that there were reasons of State why no new title was given; which means, probably, that Lord Derby refused to have anything to do with such an addition to the style of the Crown. Now there is no statesman over him—he is not only "lord of himself—a heritage of woe," but lord over other things, and he uses his power to gratify his gaudy imagination. That is why we have had the Royal Titles Bill and the Proclamation of the title of Empress. The Premier is gratified thereby, and to secure his gratification the Crown has been squabbled over and treated with indignity. He may condemn Mr. Lowe's indiscretion, and call it by many evil names; but he will not thereby prevent thoughtful people from looking further back and tracing the fountain and origin of the evil.

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Messrs. F. L. & Co. have been induced to make this watch for Ladies by the great success of their "Gentleman's" Rs. 50 Watches. The mechanism is exactly the same as the Gentleman's Watch; it is guaranteed for the same number of years and they are sure will give the same satisfaction. This Watch would make a good substitute for the dearer one while carrying on the household work and especially while travelling.

Messrs F. L. & Co. have also received a new stock of the best English Jewellery consisting of
Ladies' Engagement Rings.
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CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,
DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

In consequence of spurious imitations of
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which are calculated to deceive the Public,
LEA & PERRINS have adopted
A NEW LABEL,
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which will be placed on every bottle of
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,
After this date, and without which none is genuine.
November, 1874.
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SOLD BY DRAPERS EVERYWHERE.

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FOR
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Painted Quarry work from 8s. 6d. per foot.
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PERSIAN INSECT-DESTROYING POWDER,
As supplied to Her Majesty's Government.

THIS Powder is quite *harmless to animal life*, but unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOS, MOTHS IN FURS, and every other species of Insect. SPORTSMEN will find this an invaluable remedy for destroying FLEAS IN THEIR DOGS, has also *Ladies for their Pet Dogs*. This invaluable article has found so great a sale that it has tempted others to vend a so-called article in imitation; the Public are therefore cautioned to observe that the Packets of the Genuine Powder bear the autograph of THOMAS KEATING.

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KEATING'S BON BONS OR WORM TABLETS, A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for children.

TESTIMONIAL.

"To Mr. THOMAS KEATING. "Harpenden, 7th March 1871

"SIR,—My two little girls, respectively three and two years showed symptoms of having worms, so I obtained some of your Worm Bon Bons, from Mr. Busby, and they effected such a thorough cure—in fact, I think, saved their lives. The elder little girl had sixteen worms come from her. I think it my duty to acquaint you with the fact. "FREDK. WILMOTT."

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THOMAS KEATING,
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Indent for pure Drugs Chemicals carefully executed,

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BEST SEEDS
Are Grown and Supplied by
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Packets specially selected for every Climate.
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Do not be persuaded to try any other medicine.

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Wilkinson's Essence of Fluid Extract of
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IS THE ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED BY THE FACULTY AS A WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION OF BODY, ERUPTIONS, &c., will [illegible] this extraordinary ESSENCE OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, [illegible] and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little [illegible] the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

The Public are CAUTIONED against the unfounded statement frequently made, that the composition of CHLORODYNE is known to Chemists and the Medical Profession. The fact is, CHLORODYNE was Discovered and Invented by Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (ex Army Medical Staff), and the word CHLORODYNE it has baffled all attempts at analysis by the first Chemists of the day. The method and secret of the preparation have never been published. It is obvious, therefore, that anything sold under the name, save Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, is a spurious imitation.

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From whatever cause arising.

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